THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

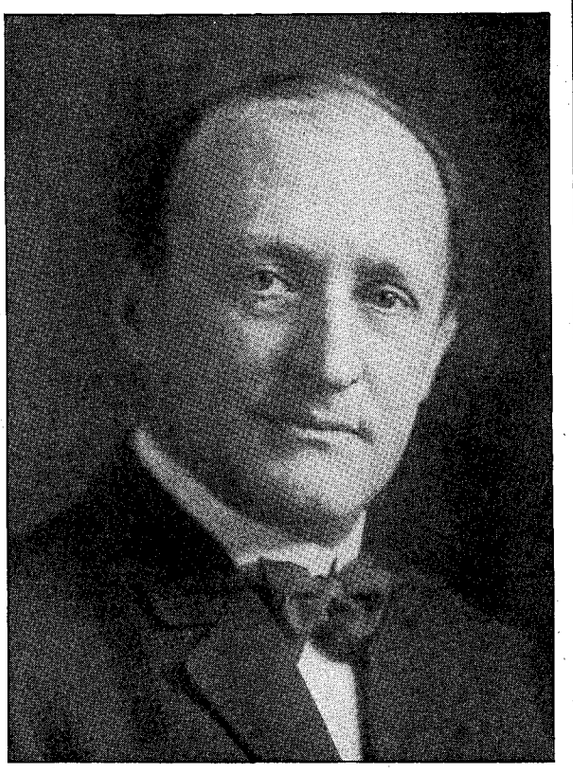
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Benj. F. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; W. J. Funk, Sec'y), 354–360 Fourth Ave., New York

VOL. XLVIII., NO. 4 NEW YORK, JANUARY 24, 1914 WHOLE NUMBER 1240

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE NEW HAVEN UNSCRAMBLING

A TRIUMPH for the Administration's "pacific" anti-trust policy, evidence that the Sherman Law is an adequate weapon in firm hands, an example of what really can be done in the way of "unscrambling," a victory for public opinion, and the beginning of the end of the trust problem—these are some of the things that editors and correspondents see in the settlement out of court of the proposed suit for the dissolution of the New Haven system. The promised reorganization, which is expected to restore competition in transportation throughout New England, is the sequel to a series of conferences between President Howard Elliott on behalf of the New Haven Railroad and Attorney-General McReynolds on behalf of the United States Government. As a result of these conferences the New Haven will surrender its control of the Boston & Maine road, all its trolley systems, the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, the Eastern Steamship Company, and the Maine Steamship Company. It will also cancel its agreement with the Boston & Albany, which was to go into effect on February 1. It will keep its other steamship lines, including the Long Island Sound service, until the matter is passed upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Department of Justice, in its turn, will abandon the dissolution suit it was prepared to file against the New Haven. This agreement, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, "furnishes impressive evidence that the Administration has no intention of abandoning its policy to cooperate with 'big business' in readjustments under the Sherman Law"—a fact which, it is predicted in the capital, "will have a good effect on business." Moreover, "there is reason to believe that like agreements will be enacted with other corporations under fire that have instituted negotiations for peace with the Department of Justice." And in John Callan O'Laughlin's Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* we read:



Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL McREYNOLDS,

Whose success in persuading trusts to dissolve "out of court," and without legal delays, is described as "the most important accomplishment of the executive branch of the Government since the Wilson Administration came into power."

"The precedent established by the dissolution of the New Haven Railroad system is expected to produce a revolution in future railroad control.

"The following lines among others will be attacked and will be expected to take prompt action to conform to the provisions of the Sherman Antitrust Law:

"The Pennsylvania system.

"The New York Central system.

"The Southern Railroad Company.

"The Pennsylvania partly conformed to the law when it transferred the Baltimore & Ohio to the Union Pacific in exchange for the Southern Pacific. But it is declared to own other parallel lines which justify the charge of suppression of competition.

"This likewise is the case with the New York Central, which owns and controls 90 per cent. of the stock of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and 89 per cent. of the stock of the Michigan Central Railroad Company.

"The acquisition of the Mobile & Ohio by the Southern Railroad Company is pointed to as evidence of its violation of the Sherman Law."

According to the New York *Commercial*, which is often

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses* must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

spoken of as a Standard Oil paper, the Attorney-General's method of dealing with the trust problem is regarded in Washington as "the most important accomplishment of the executive branch of the Government since the Wilson Administration came into power."

Altho the New Haven loses a third of its mileage under the terms of surrender, the settlement is not regarded in any quarters, as far as we have seen, as a defeat for the company's new management. In fact, on the day that the agreement was reached President Elliott is quoted as saying: "This will be the happiest Saturday night I have spent in a long time." And in the course of his official statement of the settlement we find the following paragraphs, which may throw some light on his good spirits in the face of a seeming reverse:

"The Attorney-General, while very properly insisting upon an arrangement which conformed to the law as interpreted by him, was broad-minded in considering the business and commercial welfare of New England, and of the railroads in New England. He stated frankly that he recognizes the obligations incumbent upon the directors to conserve, just as far as circumstances will permit, the full value of all of the properties and, so far as the Department properly may, will help the directors to discharge their obligations in protecting the stockholders in working out the details of the plans for the various properties.

"The new New Haven management, while it could not agree fully with all of the views of the Department of Justice, nevertheless felt that in the interest of a peaceful solution of the New England railroad situation it was wise to yield and to work in full harmony with the Department in bringing about an adjustment. While that is going on the New Haven management hopes that all interested, whether owners, employees, or patrons of the road, will cooperate in every reasonable manner to maintain the integrity and welfare of all the properties.

"The general business and transportation situation in New England is difficult, but the properties are inherently sound, and, with courage and patience, will without doubt be made not only good properties to serve the public, but, in due time, better properties for returning an income to the owners of the securities."

NO RESISTANCE.

—Bowers in the Newark *News*.

Here is "a real unscrambling," declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and the Chicago *Record-Herald*, another Republican paper, admits that "certainly the signs of the times are encouraging." This dissolution, agrees the New York *Tribune*, "will show what really can be done in the way of unscrambling." And it points out that the New Haven as well as the public will be a gainer by the event:

"The complete failure of monopoly brings about its dissolution in the case of the New Haven Railroad. It was a failure written large in fatal accidents to passengers and falling dividends for stockholders. No doubt the dissolution will be thorough, complicated as the combination is. The Government is described as winning on all points in the recent negotiations. There was a real desire on the part of the railroad's representatives to be relieved of the various tasks to which the ambitious designs of Mr. Mellen committed them and to concentrate upon the important business of making the New Haven once more a great and safe railroad."

"There are many," says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "who believe that with its disassociation from other land transportation lines and ocean steamship traffic, the New Haven road will come into an era of genuine prosperity." In any case, remarks the Washington *Times*, "whether a single gigantic transport system might have been best for New England or not, New England, the country, and the National Administration have agreed that the system Mr. Mellen organized, at the price which it represented, was not the best thing possible."

The action of the New Haven represents "a splendid triumph of public opinion," declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which thinks that, taken in conjunction with the telegraph-telephone dissolution, "it augurs the end of the trust problem." It is "a remarkable recognition of the power of the Sherman Antitrust Law," in the opinion of the Indianapolis *News*, and in the New York *World* we read:

"The New Haven transportation monopoly surrenders as Congress, full of trust-busters, is about to reassemble. It yields at all points to a law that has been on the statute-books since 1890, but which until now has never been properly enforced. It makes peace with Attorney-General McReynolds, an officer who, under a former Administration, sharply protested against settlements that settled little or nothing. . . . . .

"Within a few days the Sherman Law honestly enforced has dissolved the telegraph and telephone monopoly and one of the worst of the railroad monopolies. A law under which such triumphs are possible is adequate. A law which operates to perfection when courageously applied may easily be amended to its own destruction. Supplementary acts are needed to establish public control of stock and bond issues and to cure the evils of interlocking directorates, but the main law against combination and monopoly can not be improved upon.

"In the beginning that law was a jest. At length it became a terror because it was used with partiality. Never until now have there been men behind the law who believed in it, who had no doubt of its justice and who were determined to make it effective in all places and against all offending interests. The question, then, has not been one of law; it has been one of men.

"The men are here. They are well armed, not only with acts of Congress but with judicial decisions of the most far-reaching character. They need support. They may wisely be reenforced at some points. But those who would go back to the starting-place and map out a new plan of campaign are mischief-makers, if not worse."

Turning to the New England press, we read in the Boston *Herald* the prediction that while some will cry out that it is an "economic crime" to tear apart transportation agencies "which can to great advantage work together," the greater number "will acclaim the result as a welcome resuscitation of the old principle of competition." And the Springfield *Republican* comments in part as follows:

"The terms of the preliminary agreement, in the present state of public opinion in this section, are not likely to seem harsh or prejudicial to the interest of the people. They follow broadly the main lines already projected by the long agitation against the New Haven monopoly. . . . . .

"So far as the New Haven proper is concerned, its financial condition may improve in case it can unload the Boston & Maine and the trolleys without too great a sacrifice in the sale of the securities involved. One of the most difficult problems comes just here, and New England will be gratified to learn that ample time is to be allowed by the Federal Government for the disintegration process. There are to be no forced sales of large

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

quantities of securities. The plan for placing the Boston & Maine and the trolley properties in the hands of trustees, pending the working out of the dissolution, may rapidly mature. One thing that seems reassuring particularly is that the Attorney-General does not insist upon pushing the disintegration of the New Haven and the Boston & Maine, respectively, into still smaller concerns. We hear no more, for example, of detaching the Fitchburg from the Boston & Maine, or, more absurd by far, the separation of the old New York & New England from the New Haven.

"Details remain to be worked out that will perplex the two sides to this agreement. The question of water transportation has been fairly well solved already by the detaching of the longer steamship lines except the Sound lines running from Providence and Fall River to New York, and the fate of these is to be settled by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Panama Canal Act. In view of the fact that long before the New Haven obtained its water monopoly, the Fall River steamboat line to New York was owned by a railroad which later became a New Haven subsidiary, and that there are undoubted conveniences to shippers in having these Sound steamboats under railroad control, especially in the matter of terminal facilities and quick handling of freight in New York—in view of these facts it might prove a positive misfortune to New England to have the separation of water routes from the railroad made complete. . . . . .

"The trolley question also should not be settled in any narrow doctrinaire spirit. If it should be, it could not be permanent. Trolleys which serve as feeders to a steam railroad may properly be combined with the railroad. It is true also that with the competitive trolleys separated again from the railroad system, we shall remain in an experimental stage for some time to come. The position of the New Haven is peculiar in that its territory is the most thickly settled in the United States and that its passenger revenue is an exceptionally large proportion of its total revenue. Whether real competition between such a railroad system and trolleys will work out successfully for either interest under private ownership, must remain a very doubtful question."

PROBING THE FORD LABOR MELON

THE SOCIALISTS seem a little bewildered by Mr. Ford's dazzling distribution of $10,000,000 among his employees. In Milwaukee the Socialist organ regards it as a creditable act, but in New York a Socialist-Labor daily has a keen suspicion that Mr. Ford is trying "to throw dust in the eyes of the Social Revolution." Mr. Ford himself, as quoted in our article last week, remarked that he believes "in making 20,000 men prosperous and contented rather than in making a few slave-drivers in our establishment multimillionaires"—words that sound strangely like the language we have scanned in the Socialist press from time to time. But the Rooseveltian Chicago *Tribune* assures us that the statement, while revolutionary, is "not socialism," so Mr. Ford may not, after all, supplant Debs as Socialist candidate for the Presidency. However, this labor-melon is a sign of the times which *The Tribune* reads thus:

"There is no mistaking the social undercurrent in the action of the Ford Motor Company in view of the statement of its president. It is an admission that the industrial discontent fermenting in the United States has a source in radical inequalities and inequities of industry; that it is not the agitator but inadequate wages that instils so much bitterness into our labor struggles. . . . . .

"It is fortunate for the country that men high in the industrial scale of the nation are beginning to take account of stock morally and are retracing their steps from uncontrolled, heedless individualism in the direction of the common welfare."

That Mr. Ford has Socialist admirers is seen in the comment of the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader*, which, for one, thinks it "very creditable to the Ford management that it has preferred to share with the men who are doing the work rather than with a 'few slave-drivers,'" and finds most significant "the frank admission that the workers under the existing system are not getting their just dues . . . and that the injustice from which they suffer has created a social problem that can not be evaded." Not that the Ford Company has solved the problem, but *The Leader* is not going to withhold the approval "it has invited." Yet *The Leader* adds:

"That a comparatively few workers should better their condition offers no reason that the many should be contented with their lot. To the contrary, it should offer incentive to them to seek to gain through their own efforts that which the few have gained through the benevolence of a man who has accumulated vast wealth through their labors and is conscious of the debt he owes to them and the obligation to society which he has incurred."

And the New York *Call* (Soc.) agrees that the important thing is not what Ford does, but

"What the working class does, the class from which Ford extracts the wherewithal to divide up with the small fraction of them which he exploits. That Ford has decided to 'divide up' means little or nothing, but when the working class decides to cease dividing up we shall be mightily interested."

Quite different is the language in which the New York Socialist-Labor *Daily People* pays its respect to this "$10,000,000 dust-raising scheme":

"As Carnegie, after having risen, with the help of the high-tariff ladder, to a controlling height over his competitors in steel, unto the ladder turned his back, and pronounced himself for tariff reduction; as the Vanderbilts after rising with the help of the ladder of untrammeled freedom to lay railroad tracks in this State, to a controlling power over would-be competitors, unto the ladder turned their back and caused the statute ladder to be removed—so Ford, having risen by the rungs of long hours, low wages, and inhuman intensification of work to the top of the ladder, whence he can outbid his competitors, he, in turn, now unto the ladder turns his back as a maneuver to increase his own economic power at the expense, of course, of his competitors—and, the profit-sharing benevolent pretense notwithstanding, at the expense of the working class as well. As to Ford's competitors, the pace of shorter hours and higher wages, capped with the profit-sharing bonus, set by him, will work disastrously upon them in various degrees: not a few will have to shut up shop; as to the working class, even if those employed by him 'keep their hold of the cable' and find their condition improved, the larger number of those thrown out of work through the ruin of Ford's competitors will be out in the cold. That much for the Ford pronouncement."

The Iron Age, which probably has as much right to speak for employers as these Socialist papers have to speak for the workmen, reminds Mr. Ford that while "there are notoriously underpaid employments . . . to-day, in some industries, the pendulum is swinging the other way." So, the harm to come from the popular interpretation of his announcement is in the notion "that all employers can do better for their workmen."

"And more power will be given to the seeming belief that there is a strong box behind every establishment, from which wage advances can be taken when workmen conceive them to be necessary. The idea that the workman must himself create that which he asks to have awarded him is being lost in the maze of 'social advance' which is now considered sufficient warrant for every demand made upon an employer."

Yet the conservative New York *Commercial* has a ready answer for such arguments:

"As far as the automobile industry of the country is concerned the Ford people may force upon it a complete reorganization of methods of manufacturing, distributing, and selling such as Andrew Carnegie imposed upon the steel trade in his day. If this company can make a popular-priced automobile and sell it at a comparatively low figure while making profits so enormous that it can present $10,000,000 to its workmen, pay them $5 a day, and promise them a share in future profits, it proves that the margin of profit in the automobile trade is either very large or the whole business, as conducted by its competitors, is handled in a wasteful manner that requires radical reform from top to bottom. What one man does, another can do if he goes about it in the right way."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NORTHERN MEXICO LOST TO HUERTA

PANCHO VILLA'S CAPTURE of Ojinaga means that northern Mexico is lost to Huerta, agree most of the editors who keep watch of things Mexican. It also foretokens Huerta's downfall, many add, viewing the Provisional President's decision to default national-debt payments as an even darker omen. For "military defeat, even disaster, may be retrieved," as the New York *Tribune* remarks, "but default upon national obligations is a confession of demoralization for which no excuses or explanations can be satisfactory." Not only do the latest happenings in Chihuahua point to Huerta's downfall, in the opinion of these interpreters, but they also indicate the man who will take his place in Mexico. General Carranza, supposed head of the Constitutionalists, is now overshadowed by Villa. Carranza's "Huerta must go," thinks *The Tribune*, "never struck much terror into the heart of the dictator in Mexico City. But when Pancho Villa captured Ciudad Juarez, took possession of Chihuahua city, and drove the remnants of the Huerta forces in Chihuahua State across the desert to Ojinaga, the self-confidence of the Huerta Government was shaken." This confidence was shattered when Villa captured the border town on January 10, and "practically wiped out the last traces of Federal power in northern Mexico. Huerta's generals are now fugitives, and the country south to Torreon and east to Monterey is open to Villa's victorious forces." "With the fall of Ojinaga," admits *El Pais*, the Spanish daily of Mexico City, "has disappeared the Military Division of the North, and with it all Federal authority in the State of Chihuahua." "It looks like the beginning of the end of the existing régime," declares the Brooklyn *Citizen*, and the New York *Sun* comments:

PANCHO VILLA,
Mexico's latest "man on horseback."

"The Constitutionalists can now begin their advance down the Mexican National railroad toward the city of Mexico with the country back of them in sympathy with their cause and cleared of combatants. . . . . .

"If the Constitutionalists can take and hold Torreon, their campaign will be practically won. . . . The moral effect of the occupation of Torreon by the Constitutionalists and the organization of a government there would be so far-reaching that the downfall of the dictator might come at any time. It would be simply a question of how long the political and financial interests of the capital which he represents could afford to support him. If the Constitutionalists take Tampico as well as Torreon by assault there may be no need of pushing the campaign to the gates of the capital, as it would certainly prefer Governor Carranza to the illiterate barbarian and outlaw Zapata."

But it is not Carranza or Zapata, but Pancho Villa, that Mexico will have to take, according to the prevailing newspaper opinion. The Mexican revolution "has now developed a strong man of its own," says the New York *Evening Post*, "who combines a high order of ingenuity with unquestioned determination and courage." Villa's "capacity for battle, his method in assault, his assumption of the processes of orderly government where he has made himself master, mark him for more promise," in the colorful words of the Indianapolis *Star*, "than any other man who has recently come athwart the gloomy horizon of a riven nation." His victory at Ojinaga, notes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "makes Villa the uncrowned king of northern Mexico, where his socialistic experiments at Chihuahua have compelled the attention of the world." A description of them will be found on page 170.

Yet some are skeptical, and they may remember, as the Detroit *Free Press* suggests, "that thus far Villa has operated on his own familiar stamping-ground. How much generalship and leadership he may develop if he undertakes an invasion of the enemy's natural territory no one can forecast." Besides, with all his ability in the field, aver papers like the New York *Times*, Villa is simply "a bandit with no idea of government." His triumphs, as the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* views them, "complicate the situation; they do not simplify it." And with this the New York *Journal of Commerce* and Washington *Star* thoroughly agree. All President Wilson's objections to Huerta would apply to Villa or to Zapata, insists the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, and it concludes that "unless Mexico can produce, and that quickly, a leader of the quality of Porfirio Diaz, it looks as if intervention of some kind would become necessary to rescue the country from a condition of absolute anarchy, without even the shadow of a shade of responsible government." The New York *Evening Mail* agrees with the dailies we have quoted that Villa "will definitely displace Carranza as the real head of the rebellion, and put himself in line for the presidency in case the revolt wins." But, it adds, with a neat Scriptural rap at the Wilson policy:

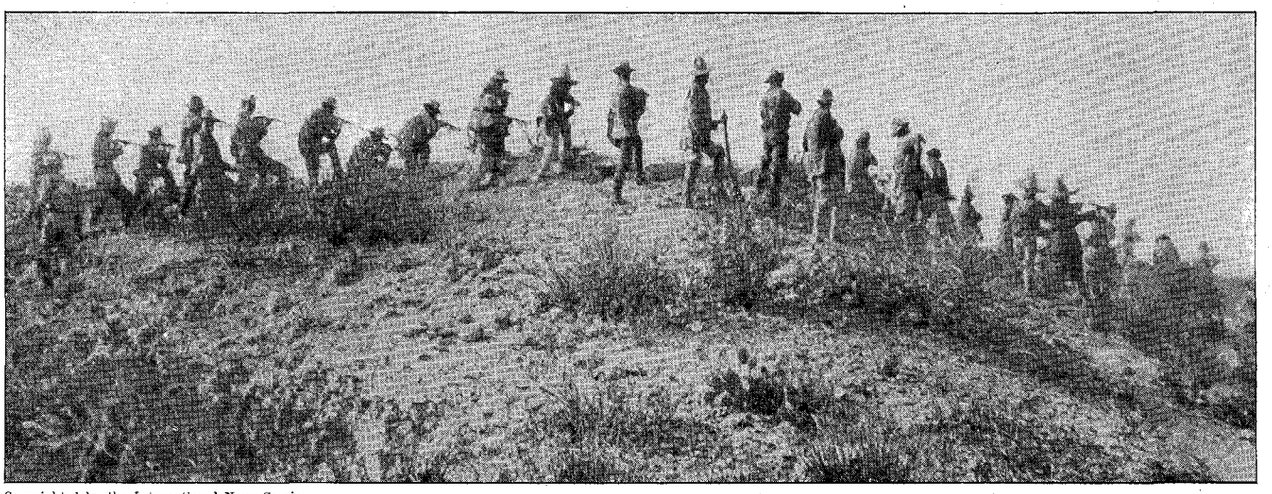
"With Villa in, if he ever does get in, and Huerta out, the situation of President Wilson will resemble that of the man who invited the seven other spirits more evil than the first to come in and take the place of the unclean spirit that had been driven out of him. 'Verily the last state of that man shall be worse than the first.'"

But the President's stedfast supporters are pleased at the turn of events. The capture of Ojinaga, notes the Baltimore *Sun*, tends to eliminate complications on our border; "the tide of war now rolls away from us, and there will be fewer irritating international incidents." The New York *Evening Post* finds it all a justification of the President's policy:

"Had the rebels been beaten a second time at Ojinaga, it is plain that the outcry for action by the United States would have been such as to compel Mr. Wilson's attention. We should then have been facing a dreary process of guerrilla warfare in northern Mexico, and the situation would indeed have become intolerable. But events seem bound to justify President Wilson's belief that the Mexican people, with a little time, can settle the question of Huerta for itself. And how thoroughly the President has converted the people of the United States to this view is evidenced by the virtual disappearance of criticism or complaint."

What President Huerta has done with the national debt, as the dispatches report, is simply to suspend the semiannual

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyrighted by the International News Service.

ON THE FIRING-LINE AT OJINAGA.

Constitutionalist troops firing the first volleys at the beginning of the assault on the town.

interest payments for six months. He was forced to it, explains the New York *Evening Sun's* Mexico City correspondent, by the feeling "that he must at any cost obtain money for his troops." For the time being, then, the customs receipts, which are pledged as a guaranty for the foreign debt, will be used to pay current expenses. This act, says the New York *Tribune:*

"gives the lie to Huerta's recent pretenses that the bulk of the nation was loyal to him and that the eruption of brigandage was steadily subsiding. The debts aggregate less than $300,000,000, and the half-yearly interest now due on them is less than $7,000,000. If Huerta's pretensions of strength were warrantable, he would certainly be able to raise that amount, and if he were worthy to be the head of the State he would do so if he could, rather than have Mexico pilloried before the world as a defaulter and a bankrupt."

In the judgment of a New York banker, quoted in *The Sun*, this step will deprive Huerta of what little financial credit he possesses, with the result that he will be unable to borrow money anywhere, a situation, according to the New York *World's* Washington correspondence, not unpleasing to the Wilson Administration:

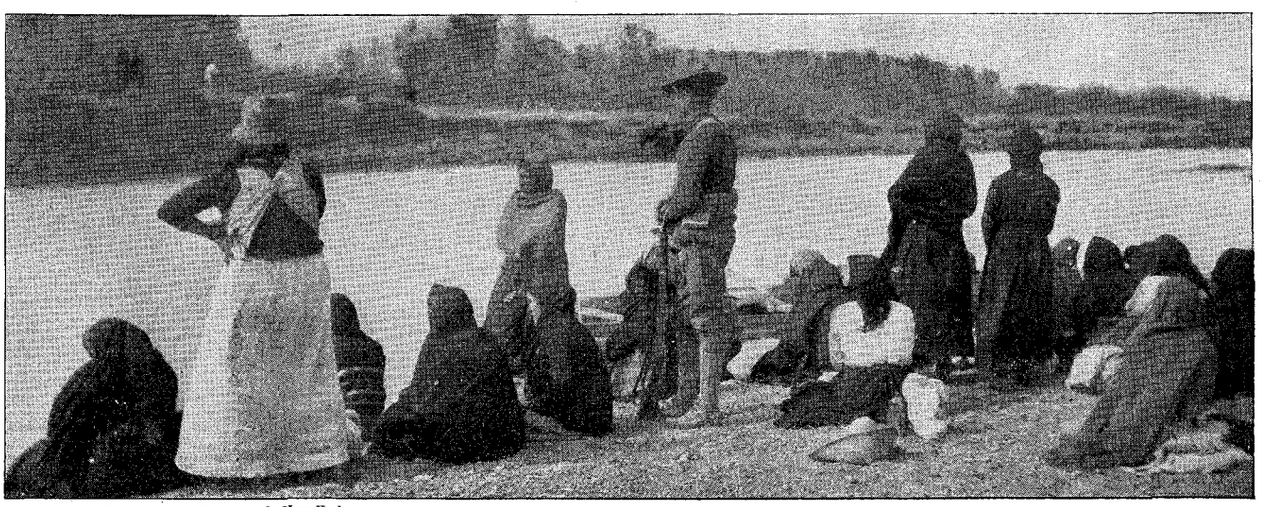
"Without funds Huerta can not hold on to his office for any great length of time. This means, according to the views of Administration officials, that Huerta will be forced by local conditions to relinquish his hold on the presidency of the *de facto* Government."

For the benefit of our readers who may be asking what the revolutionists intend to do when they win, we quote General Villa's list of the "indispensable" conditions of peace:

"Elimination of General Huerta and his supporters.
"Complete surrender to the Constitutionalist cause of politicians now opposing it.
"Restoration of the Constitution.
"Selection of a Provisional President acceptable to the Constitutionalists, and suitable provision for a popular election.
"Guaranty of a change in the land laws, so that deeds to land would be more generally distributed.
"Ratification of the confiscation by the rebels of the Terrazas, Creel, and other estates.
"Nullification of all acts of the Huerta régime."

In his land policy, says the Springfield *Republican*, Villa "has displayed a keen sense of what makes the revolution possible." And it continues:

"Unless some Government shall solve the land question by purchase, in a way satisfactory to the peasant class, the direct action of a Villa flushed with military success over the landlord millionaires may prove to be the final solution, precisely as the confiscations of Juarez over half a century ago roughly solved the question of the landholdings of the religious orders."



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

MEXICAN WARDS OF UNCLE SAM.

Here, under guard of a United States regular soldier, are a few of the several thousand refugees who were driven from Ojinaga by the shooting and the lack of food and shelter, and who sought safety on the Texas side of the Rio Grande. They are gazing intently at the other shore, but seem quite content to stay where they are. When Ojinaga fell these refugees were joined by a host of officers and soldiers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE EXPRESS AWAKENING

INSTEAD of being driven out of business by the parcel post, as some predicted, or being ruined by the Interstate Commerce Commission's lowering of rates, the express companies seem determined to give the Government some real competition and are using the new rates to attract new business. So the parcel post, as the New York *Press* points out, brings "good things to the public from the express companies," while at the same time successful express competition is bound to put the Post-office Department on its best behavior. The companies, as the Watertown (S. D.) *Public Opinion* sees it, are simply "getting down to competitive instead of monopolistic methods." And this means more than the bid for business in the offer of lower rates and better service. It means a "new attitude toward the public on the part of employees." The jingle in the current *Wells-Fargo Messenger*, telling of the discharge of the "courageous" clerk who used to "stick his jaw out straight and tell the kickers good and plain we didn't need their freight," rather illustrates the situation, as the press see it. The companies now "need the freight," so, as the Dakota daily observes:

"A man with a parcel to ship no longer is treated as a servant when he presents himself to an express agent. He is recognized as a customer and given courteous consideration. Failure to do this in days gone by was one of the principal factors in setting the public mind on edge against the express companies."

Bright, indeed, are the prospects, thinks the New York *Commercial*, "for vastly increased traffic which will be attracted to the express companies by the lower rates that are to come into effect on February 1 next." These rates, explains the New York *Times*,

"mean an average reduction of about 15 per cent. the country over. Under it the parcel post is still much cheaper, for small packages, over a short haul. On larger shipments the rates by express are in numerous instances under those collected by the Post Office."

Express experts believe, according to *The Commercial*, that a large number of shipments will be attracted, "especially of goods weighing fifty pounds or less, which have hitherto been moved by freight"; for the new express rates will cut under some of the long-haul freight charges, and—

"Even where the express rates are higher than the freight rates, promptness in delivery and greater ease and certainty in tracing missent parcels will attract much of this business. . . . The express companies are able to handle collect parcels to better advantage than the Government postal service or the railroad freight-service. . . . While the establishment of the parcel post system has undoubtedly cut down the profits of the express companies, it promises to lead to great, and, in some cases unforeseen, expansion of traffic of this character, which will be of benefit to the people at large, and, it is to be hoped, will be reasonably profitable to the express companies themselves."

City dwellers are by now familiar with the express advertisements in the papers and the placards in windows and on delivery wagons proclaiming the advantage to the public in the superior service and low rates. In an editorial in *The Wells-Fargo Messenger* (New York) we find agents urged "to talk low prices," so as "to bring the traffic flooding through the channels of the express." Wells-Fargo agents—and all the big companies are pursuing the same policy—are further reminded not to "forget our other talking points." And these are, to quote a typical advertisement:

"The express, with its wagons, gives a free collection service, a receipt for each package, and free insurance up to fifty dollars and at a low figure above that sum. It carries your packages in passenger-trains and sometimes in special trains that are faster than passenger trains, and if those packages are small or at all fragile it will carry them in its stout, iron-bound safety trunks."

OPPOSITE VIEWS OF THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

THIS COUNTRY is now in the midst of a financial and industrial panic, with worse to come, if we are to accept the dark view of Representative Mann and other Republican leaders. But from the other side of the House come assurances no less authoritative that the period of industrial depression is virtually behind us and that we are rapidly emerging into a period of prosperity that will put the pessimists to shame. To the admonition of one Republican member that "the Democrats would do better to occupy themselves with prayer than with pæans of praise," and to the declaration of another that "a million men at work a year ago were now idle," Leader Underwood replies:

"What I have to say to the birds of ill-omen who preach disaster, hoping to bring their party back into power, is this:

"The industrial depression we have been passing through has lasted for more than a year. It began before Woodrow Wilson was elected. Before the coming elections next fall there will be an industrial awakening that will put to shame the panic-preaching brokers who cry disaster in order to bring about depression."

Then, treating them to ammunition from their own camp, he cites the recent statement of John Wanamaker, a leading Republican and a leading business man, who in a New Year's speech before the Union League Club, Philadelphia, said:

"The man who sees nothing but disaster ahead is not a true American. The breeders of panic ought to be deported.

"I have no fear of any serious unsettlement of business or of any long disturbance of prosperity."

And to Mr. Humphrey's tale of idle men, especially in the iron and steel industry, Mr. Underwood replies:

"I represent a great iron and steel district myself. Practically everything made in my district has been put on the free list. We have not received very high prices for our commodities, but the mills, furnaces, and factories have been running. Since the holidays I have seen in one of the papers that one of the great concerns in that country has put men to work in double shifts."

It is interesting to note that on the same day that Mr. Underwood made the country his promise of prosperity the news dispatches from various districts reported resumption of activity in mills and factories. Thus a Chicago dispatch of January 13 states that "more than 3,000 men went back to work to-day in the mills of the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago," and a Pittsburg correspondent on the same date reported the reemployment of 10,000 idle men.

Turning again to the alarming picture painted by Representative Humphrey, of the State of Washington, we learn that an annual pay-roll of $756,000,000 has been wiped out since President Wilson entered the White House. Says Mr. Humphrey:

"The wage-earners are losing $63,000,000 per month. An annual pay-roll of $756,000,000 has been wiped out. A sum equal to $2,000,000 a day that the American workmen were receiving a few months ago has been taken from them and paid to the foreigner, or not paid at all.

"Is it any wonder, with this sum daily taken from labor, that there is a general business paralysis?"

It will be recalled that in our issue of December 27 we quoted the statement of the same Mr. Humphrey that in his State 227 shingle and lumber mills had closed their doors, throwing some 15,000 men out of work. Now a correspondent from Charleston, Washington, himself a Republican, writes us that "the closing down of a large number of the shingle and lumber mills of our State is an annual occurrence at this time of year, and the policies of the present national Administration have nothing to do with it."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE PARTY OF OPPOSITION!
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic.*

"CLEAR OUT!"
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

DEMOCRATIC JEERS AT REPUBLICAN GLOOM.

In his later tables of unemployment Mr. Humphrey names an imposing list of blast-furnaces that have ceased running since March 1, 1913. Says the New York *Times:*

"Inquiry at the local offices of steel and iron companies and answers to telegrams sent by *The Times* to the points named in Congressman Humphrey's speech in the House on Tuesday, in which he said that 123 pig-iron stacks, with an annual capacity of nearly 13,000,000 tons, had been blown out since March 1, indicated that his figures were substantially correct when made up last week, but that there had been some signs of improvement since then. As an instance, the ingot production of the United States Steel Corporation has increased 12 per cent. since January 1.

"Some points were made, however, that changed the interpretation put on the figures by Mr. Humphrey to a certain extent. One was that the decline did not date from March, when the Democratic Administration came in, but began in June and was not marked until November and December. This is shown by the actual record of production as compiled by *The Iron Age.* The figures, in gross tons, are as follows:

January	2,795,331	July	2,560,646
February	2,586,337	August	2,543,763
March	2,763,563	September	2,505,927
April	2,752,761	October	2,546,261
May	2,822,217	November	2,233,123
June	2,628,565	December	1,983,607

"The total production for the year was thus 30,722,101, which is 1,000,000 tons more than in 1912, which was the greatest in the country's history up to that time, and 3,500,000 tons more than in 1910, which was regarded as a boom year.

"The figures cited by Mr. Humphrey also ignored the fact that since March new stacks, estimated to aggregate sixty or seventy, had been blown in and no allowance was made for these as an offset against the 123 said to have been blown out.

"Many of the plants cited by Mr. Humphrey were those of subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, from which no official figures could be obtained yesterday. Trade authorities agreed, however, that the Steel Corporation had between 40,000 and 50,000 men idle at the present time, which is fewer than at the first of the year, as the Steel Corporation has been taking on men since that time. While statements have been made that its mills were running at only 50 per cent. capacity, it was pointed out that a far greater proportion of its men were employed, as it had last year 228,000 employees, of which the number now idle would be about 20 per cent."

Continuing its inquiries, *The Times* learned that the United States Steel Corporation had reemployed 10,000 men since January 1, and that at the middle of the month there were still 30,000 laid off.

DRIVING POLITICS OUT OF DAYTON

THE CITIES with the commission form of government doubtless have plenty of justification for boasting of their modernity, but they are a long way behind Dayton, if the editorial writers are right. By putting into operation the new city-manager plan Dayton is trying out what the Buffalo *Express* calls "the last word in municipal reform." "She has," says the Chicago *Record-Herald,* "courageously taken the most modern and approved way" of getting efficiency, business method, and responsibility, and of ridding herself of partizan and spoils politics in local administration. But the Chicago paper reminds us that no fool-proof government has been invented, and that "the best system can not dispense with a vitalizing and energizing public interest in good government." In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Record,* the number of commissioners and the office of general manager are merely incidents; the essential thing is that the city government be separated as far as possible from the political parties, and in Dayton, it thinks, the severance seems to be complete. Over two hundred municipalities have the commission form, says *The Record,* and a few have the city-manager plan, but "Dayton has both." One of the clearest explanations of the plan is made editorially by the Albany *Knickerbocker Press:*

"The five commissioners constitute the legislative body of the city. These commissioners have been elected on a non-partizan ballot from the city as a whole, there being no ward boundaries. They can be recalled by the voters, who have also the checks of the initiative and referendum upon the acts of the commissioners.

"The city manager is given a free hand by the commission to appoint and dismiss employees. He may also investigate any department, having power to subpena and examine witnesses under oath.

"There is to be centralized buying of all city supplies; rigid adherence to a carefully prepared and detailed budget; continuous audit of city accounts; use of modern mechanical appliances for street-cleaning and in other departments; and a welfare department to be in charge of the divisions of health, parks, playgrounds, and correctional institutions, with particular attention paid to housing conditions, social-betterment work, and the scientific application of public relief.

"The Dayton plan is supposed to be a perfect machine to carry out the principle of responsive and efficient government of the people. All the time the voters will have control of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

their business and will be made to feel that it is their business to care for it. If they don't like anything the manager is doing, their remedy will be through the commission, whose acts are constantly in the open."

The office of city manager is held by Henry M. Waite, for two years city engineer of Cincinnati, and the salary is $12,500 a year. The Dayton papers say Mr. Waite is one of the most capable men that could have been chosen. The manager's department heads were picked for their special fitness for the jobs. Three of them are, to quote a news dispatch:

"Service Director—James E. Barlow, of Cincinnati, former right-hand man of City Manager Waite during the time he was service director of the neighboring city. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a noted engineer, and a constructionist of high grade.

"Director of Finance—Hugh E. Wall, well known throughout the West as a public accountant. As director of finance, Mr. Wall will supersede both the city auditor and the city treasurer. In addition, he will appoint a public accountant, city treasurer, and city purchasing agent.

"Director of Public Welfare—Dr. D. Frank Garland, a Lutheran minister, who resigned the pastorate of one of the leading churches here to accept the wider opportunity for welfare work."

For many years the government of Dayton was far from satisfactory, we are told, but there was no upheaval until the city was visited by the great flood last spring. After the disaster, the Republican mayor and the Democratic council were at cross-purposes and the city government failed to measure up to the situation. Most of the enterprising citizens lost patience, and somebody suggested that a conference be held to provide ways and means for a crusade for a simplified form of government. A liberal fund was subscribed and Lucius Wilson, an expert elucidator of the commission form, was brought from Detroit to direct the campaign. A committee of 100 representative citizens worked with Mr. Wilson from the start, and by the time the crusade was well under way 400 additional "boosters" were enlisted. For a time Mr. Wilson met with opposition to the commission-manager plan, because it had never been tested in a large place before, but he finally succeeded in converting practically all the opponents in the Democratic and Republican organizations, which fought bitterly to hold their grip on the city.

Dayton has a population of about 125,000, and Mr. Waite's salary, the Baltimore *News* points out, is only $2,500 less than that of the Mayor of New York and "three times the salary which the average city approximating Dayton in size pays to its principal executive officer." *The News* goes on:

"And yet Dayton does not believe that it is guilty of an act of extravagance in recompensing with such a sum the man who is going to take over the management of its municipal government under the new system which it is inaugurating. It is giving him the power to save that much money for it, and a great deal more. If he succeeds, Dayton will pat itself on the back for having done the right thing when it found itself forced to adopt extraordinary measures after the staggering calamity which the floods of last spring brought upon it. And if he fails, the responsibility is so clearly defined that there will not be the slightest difficulty in placing the blame."

Tho Dayton is the largest city to hire a city manager, it is by no means the first and only municipality to adopt the idea. Other cities trying out the plan are: Abilene, Kan.; Sumter, S. C.; Hickory and Morganton, N. C.; Springfield, Ohio; La Grande, Ore.; Phœnix, Ariz.; Morris, Minn.; Amarillo and Terrell, Texas; Cadillac and Manistee, Mich.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MONNA LISA comes up smiling.—*Boston Transcript.*

SOME directors have started in the right direction.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IT would be mighty convenient for Huerta just now to find the dark cloud's silver lining. He needs the money.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

WHATEVER misfortunes come, the house of Morgan & Co. can always fall back on the banking business for support.—*Springfield Republican.*

AND it would be just like the President, too, not to intervene in Mexico even after the London *Spectator* told him that he had to do so.—*Indianapolis News.*

DR. MARIA MONTESSORI, the famed Italian educator, claims to have taught idiots to write. What we chiefly desire is some one to teach them not to write.—*Washington Herald.*

HUERTA appears to be luring the rebels into Mexico City.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

IT might be worse. Suppose the politicians regulated the weather?—*Wall Street Journal.*

SOME of us would be model citizens if every day were New Year's.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

ONE wonders whether Carranza is more afraid of Huerta or of Villa.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

THE boycott of the Panama Exposition is becoming serious. Mexico has decided not to exhibit.—*New York Evening Post.*

WILBUR WRIGHT says flying now is fool-proof. This is gratifying—because it is the only thing that is.—*New York Sun.*

AMONG the deductions not allowed by the Income-Tax Law is the value of time spent in figuring out the provisions of the Income-Tax Law.—*New York Evening Post.*

WHEN he learns that the Underwood Tariff has caused the first drop in the price of golf-balls in many years, ex-President Taft will realize that something was really wrong with his Winona speech.—*New York Evening Post.*

SCIENCE quails before the thought of what would happen if an irresistible force encountered a German colonel.—*Cleveland Leader.*

VILLA has joined a "movie" company. But the real recruit to the "movies" that we would all like to see is Huerta.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

WON'T Mr. Rabandranath Tagore write a poem with his name at the end of a line so we can know what it rimes with?—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

ALASKA is possest of great wealth, but is obliged to go on feeling like the millionaire who found himself in a strange town without car-fare.—*Washington Star.*

THE intimate tone of the head-line, "How You Must Pay Your Income Tax," conveys a delicate compliment to the army of newspaper-readers.—*New York Evening Post.*

EVEN President Wilson must envy Huerta his Congress.—*New York American.*

IT is now almost as hard to be a Congressman as it is to work for a living.—*Chicago News.*

WHAT is needed in the copper country is a large force of efficient coppers.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

BEACHEY has turned seven flops in the air, thus qualifying as a human griddle-cake.—*Chicago News.*

FIVE more lawyers have been named to protect the interests of the Indians. Poor Lo!—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IF they ever succeed in killing off all the generals in Mexico, maybe the soldiers will quit.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

IT seems that in addition to the self-busting trusts we are to have self-busting interlocking directorates.—*Indianapolis News.*

SECRETARY BRYAN is largely to blame for the enormous amount of personal criticism to which he is subjected, but the editor of a certain tailors' journal appears to have gone beyond the limit of delicacy when referring to the Bryan trousers as "tubular concertinas."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

NOW THAT THE TARIFF IS DOWN, CAN THE OTHER KID GIVE THE NEEDED PUSH?

—Fox in the Chicago *Post.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

WHY BRITISH LAND REFORM IS NEEDED

THE DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS of the rural population in Britain, their poverty and servile dependence on the rich, their misery, whether as tenants or laborers, form the subject of an article in the London *Contemporary Review*, which Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree contributes as practically a defense of the widely reprobated "confiscation" proposals of Mr. Lloyd-George. Mr. Rowntree is a Quaker and, like many famous men of that sect, is a shrewd business man, a philanthropist and a root-and-branch reformer. He is a director in the firm of Rowntree & Company, and has written several books in the same line as his "Poverty: A Study of Town Life." In the trenchant article before us he discusses the subject of "Rural Land Reforms," whose necessity in England he considers to be imperative. He starts from the thesis that "the land should provide for the largest possible number of people the means of leaving a healthy life, free from servile dependence on others, with adequate opportunities of advancement for all who are capable of taking advantage of them."

AS THEY TAKE IT.

SCENE:—A forest with deer. *Duke:* Duke of SUTHERLAND.
First Lord: Lord LANSDOWNE. *Jaques:* Mr. LLOYD-GEORGE.

FIRST LORD (referring to the moralizing of Jaques):

"Thus most invectively he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea, and of this our life, swearing that we
Are mere usurpers, tyrants. . . ."

DUKE: "Show me the place;
I love to cope him in these sullen fits,
For then he's full of matter."

As You Like It, Act II, Scene 1.

—*Punch* (London).

Mr. Rowntree maintains that these conditions are not fulfilled in England to-day, and will never be fulfilled excepting through the intervention of the State. The average wages of an agricultural laborer, generally a married man with children, amount to about $4.20 a week. But this writer says that $5 is "the minimum sum upon which a family of man, wife, and three children can be maintained in a state of physical efficiency!" At present, he adds, "the wages paid by farmers to ordinary farm laborers are insufficient in the vast majority of cases to maintain a family of ordinary size in a state of physical efficiency." By personal investigation he was enabled "to raise the veil and to see what an enormous amount of voiceless misery lies behind these low wages." He continues:

"I learned how bitter is the struggle in many a respectable and self-respecting home to provide the bare necessaries of life; to what an extent the majority of laborers are compelled to rely upon charity, especially in the matter of old clothes, to make ends meet at all; how grievous is the burden of debt incurred to local tradesmen during those periods of a laborer's life when young children are entirely dependent upon his earnings, and how long it continues to handicap him, even when the children are older, and one or two have begun to earn."

Another bad feature is the insufficient or unfit housing accommodation. The cottages are "tied" to the farms, and the farmer can accept or evict what tenants he chooses. "This fact gives the farmer 'a pull' over the laborer which is often used tyrannically." We have not space to quote the many instances of this tyranny which Mr. Rowntree cites, but proceed to his description of the condition of the cottages, derived from the Parliamentary Report of the Land Inquiry Committee published a month ago. He summarizes this report as follows:

"As the result of inquiry in nearly 3,000 villages, the writers of that report have concluded that not less than 120,000 cottages are required in order to make good the present deficiency. Appalling pictures are given of the conditions existing in different villages. We read of serious overcrowding, often leading to the worst forms of immorality. We hear of houses damp, dark, sunless, broken down; of men and women who want to marry but can not, because they can not find a house; of others who, tho married, are forced to live with their parents; of children 'lodged out' because there is no room at home for them."

The result of low wages, bad or insufficient housing, is the flight of the laborer from a country of almost Egyptian bondage, and this writer asks:

"Can we wonder, in view of these facts, that the best of the workers are leaving the country, either flocking into the towns, where they swell the army of unskilled laborers, depressing wages and increasing unemployment, or crossing the seas to Australia, New Zealand, or Canada, where the horizon is wider and fairer, and honest labor meets with a more adequate reward?"

As a remedy for starvation wages, he believes that

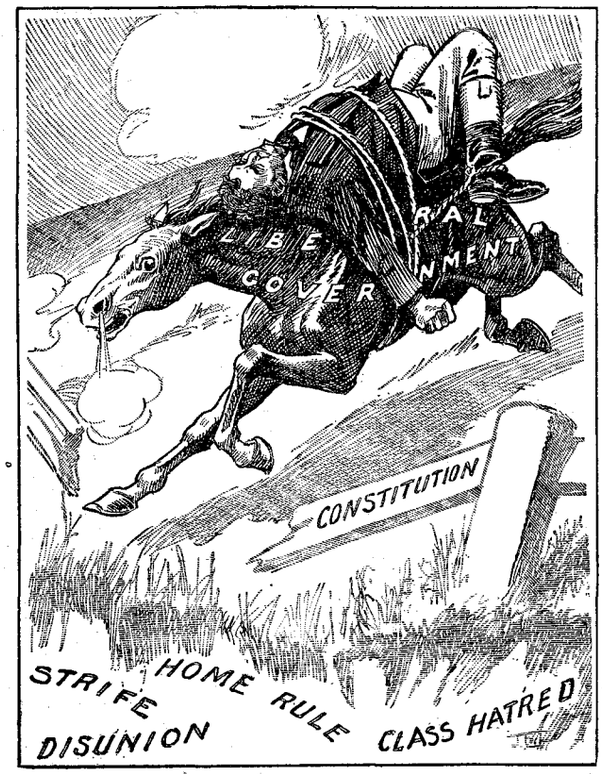
"A material improvement in the condition of the underpaid laborer can only be brought about through the intervention of the State. A wage board, or some other tribunal, must be created, with the statutory duty of fixing wages *at a level which really will provide the means of physical efficiency*. It is possible that in some of the worst paid counties, a little time must be allowed to elapse before wages actually reach that level, but however that may be, no compromise must be admitted with regard to the standard of living to be attained; if it can not be secured at once, it must be secured within a specified period."

The farmer, too, as well as the laborer, is the victim of the landowner's merciless greed. He is even taxed for the improvements his own funds have enabled him to make in his landlord's property. The consequence is that such improvements are not often made, for if the farmer wishes to buy his farm he has to pay again for the added value he gave to the land out of his own pocket. Then there is the damage done to his crops by the game. Because of the farmer's insecurity of tenure he dare not seek the protection of the law in this matter. He is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

merely the serf of the landowner who can refuse at any moment to renew his lease. Hence we read:

"If the land of England is to be thoroughly developed, the farmers must be assured that they will reap the full benefit of everything they put into the farms—whether it be capital, or labor, or intelligence. At present, when a farm is sold and the farmer tries to buy it, he generally has to pay not only for the land, but for the added value which is the direct outcome of his



"WE ARE ON THE EDGE OF GREAT EVENTS."
Speech by Mr. Balfour at Haddington.
—*Evening Standard* (London).

own expenditure and skill. No man will do his best when he knows that this may happen. And if the English farmer is to do his best in the future, legislation must make it impossible for a landlord, once having accepted a tenant, to get rid of him except for such reasons as the following: That he is a bad farmer; that he does not pay his rent; that the land is required for public purposes, small holdings, allotments, or building.

"If a farmer knew that, subject to these conditions, he had absolute security of tenure, he would be justified in putting his very best into the land; and, moreover, he would not be afraid to protect himself against the enormous amount of damage done to him by game. According to law, he now has protection from this damage, but in practise he dare not invoke the law. Over and over again one comes across cases where the farmer says: 'If I were to claim what the law would give me for the damage done by game, an excuse would be found to turn me out of my farm. Sooner than run the risk of this, I submit to the damage, or take whatever compensation the landlord likes to give me.'"

Mr. Rowntree concludes with the following condemnation of the landlords, who ask "Can not a man do what he likes with his own?"

"To such men the nation is justified in replying 'No'; and exactly in the way that Factory Acts and minimum-wage legislation have been passed to check the thoughtlessness, or selfishness, or greed of certain manufacturers, legislation which the best manufacturers have neither feared nor resisted, so the State is justified in insisting that landowners shall only enjoy the advantages of ownership if they accept its responsibilities. Whether viewed from the standpoint of the underfed laborer or from the broader national standpoint of the loss of wealth due to under-farmed land, the nation would be failing in its duty if it did not insist upon the fulfilment by the landowning class of its obligations to the rest of the community."

OUR RAILROADS A WARNING TO CANADA

MR. WILLIAM FINDLAY MACLEAN, Canadian M.P., is a strong advocate of government ownership of railways and the reduction of railway fares. The Canadian Lower House has often rung to the sound of his passionate defense of the impoverished stockholder of railways as they stand to-day, and in the columns of the Toronto *World*, which he owns and edits, he has recently pilloried the American railroad managers as having "looted" many lines. His denunciations must be taken with the consideration that on such questions he is a special advocate in making a plea for his own motion brought into Parliament to make all Canadian lines public property. He calls his readers' attention to the fact that the value of railway stock in the United States has shrunk by hundreds of millions of dollars within a short time, judging from New York stock quotations. Why is it, he asks, that well-known stocks, once considered as good as a Government bond, are now in their present condition? When the small shareholder, the investor who bought his stock outright as a source of income, sought the causes of this condition of things, what did he discover? He would be referred to some "Napoleon of finance on Wall Street," says Mr. Maclean, who would proceed to throw all the blame on the Government in some such language as this:

"With wages rising and the price of all supplies increasing, railway rates are being constantly reduced by communistic legislatures, demagogic railway commissions, and long-haired judges. We are being 'regulated to death.' We are not allowed to run our business in a business way, but are harassed and destroyed by Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission, spurred on by railway-baiting newspapers, muck-raking magazines, and popularity-seeking politicians."

This, says Mr. Maclean, is the almost general experience of "small investors" under such circumstances. The big financiers refer him to their own organ, "the kept paper," which passes him on to the financial papers, "for these pose as the especial guardians of the widow, the fatherless, and the small investor generally." At last he discovers that the big financiers, represented by such papers, have sold out, retired from the railroad management, and left on his hands "an almost worthless property mortgaged for two or three times its value." In short, the railroad has been looted by the men in control who have sold to the company worthless rolling stock, "for which they paid themselves by mortgaging the stockholders' property for hundreds of millions of dollars and then issuing an enormous mass of watered stock." The method by which the men in control have made huge fortunes at the expense of the stockholders is thus described:

"The looting of railways has been a long time in vogue. Not in a day could nine billion dollars of securities have been unloaded upon the country. The method has been to get control and divert the assets of the company, including all the money that could be raised upon its credit, to the pockets of the financiers. . . . This is a style of piracy which has been in vogue. The people for whom we feel the deepest concern are the bona-fide investors, or small stockholders, of the American railways who have been reduced from comfort to penury. But the country at large has suffered. The melons, the rake-offs, the watered stock, and the fraudulent bonds have been the counters for great national gambling operations. The horrible harvest of Wall Street could never have been so great had not one railway system after another been seized by financial buccaneers and their standard securities transformed into mere counters for the American Monte Carlo."

"The great American papers," continues this writer, "the great American bankers" watch the game, but say nothing and do nothing. They act like "spectators in a bull-fight," for they are "partners in the loot." They merely blame the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Government whose interference has lowered freight rates and hampered the railroad managers. This slashing article concludes as follows:

"A wolf solemnly warning a flock of sheep to be on their guard against their shepherd is an edifying spectacle by comparison with the piratical financier in control of a railway warning his shareholders against the Government of their country. Yet the good men high in esteem of their neighbors, the bankers and the philanthropists, have sagely shaken their heads and given the sheep to understand that the wolf was a good friend and knew what he was talking about, and the big newspapers have been watching the shepherd, but they have had nothing to say against the wolf. The man who finds a leg of mutton every now and then upon his doorstep is unable to recognize a wolf tho the moon and the stars shine their brightest. But then we know on the highest authority that wolves go about in sheep's clothing."

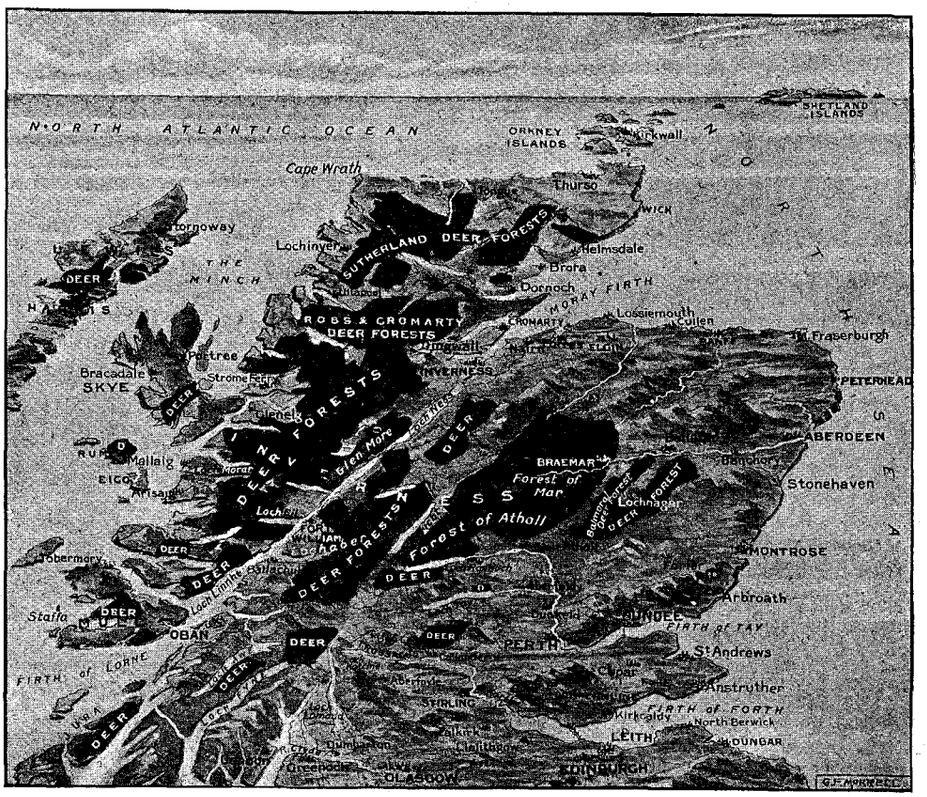
THE GERMANS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

A RIPPLE *of excitement, bordering on indignation,* has swept through Europe on the news of the military mission which Germany has established at Constantinople. This means that Lieut.-Gen. Liman von Sanders —Liman Pasha, as he must now be styled—has arrived at that city accompanied by a staff consisting of two German colonels, four majors, one captain, a senior lieutenant, and an army doctor. The Germans were immediately received by the Sultan, and an irade has been promulgated giving them rank and command in the Ottoman Army. Liman Pasha takes command of the First Army Corps, the troops stationed in the capital and its vicinity, with the other Germans as his subordinates. The London *Standard* thinks this new move on Germany's part "is bound to lead to international embarrassments." Germany was warned by Premier Kokovtseff when there was ample time to abandon the scheme that Russia would look upon it with disfavor, and from the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) we have already quoted paragraphs in which Turkey is said to have become "a German colony" and the Turkish Army under German command is to play the same part as the native army in India under British command. We read in the *Croix* (Paris) that under these circumstances "the Turkish Army makes no secret of the deep repugnance with which it regards the German military mission." This, however, is counterbalanced by a statement made by Midhat Chukri Bey, the Secretary of the Committee of Union and Progress, or "Young Turks," to a representative of the Paris *Temps*. This gentleman stated that it was natural for Turkey to seek European assistance in reconstituting her power, and Germany, as her military monitor for the past thirty years, was of course applied to. Foreign command of the Army would place military administration out of the range of politics which hitherto, it is charged, have had too much of a hand in controlling the War Office. To quote the speaker's words:

"The most serious charge made against us during recent years is that of introducing politics into our army administration. This charge is to a certain point true. In what city of our country must we find opportunity of banishing politics from the Army? Evidently in Constantinople, where the sinister tendency of corrupt public life is apt to produce the direst effects. We flatter ourselves that the command which we have given to German officers, strangers to our political quarrels, and consequently utterly neutral, will cut short all inclinations on the part of officers to meddle in politics. This is the main reason why we have given to a German general the post of commander, altho Russia was opposed to this action. We are, indeed, fully convinced that it would be exceedingly difficult for a Turkish general, whatever his good intentions and self-control, to escape entirely from the influence of politics, and not to be inclined, however slightly, toward one party or the other. He would naturally favor his friends. With a foreign general in command, all such complications are avoided."

In answer to Dr. Dillon, the famous foreign correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who says that the partition of what remains of the Ottoman Empire has now begun, and Germany has pounced upon the choicest morsel, the *Berliner Tageblatt* mildly remarks:

"Dillon is merely the mouthpiece of certain politicians in Paris and St. Petersburg, and speaks as if Germany had now seized the most important share of the remains of Turkey, expecting the other Powers to follow suit in claiming their several portions. Such a conclusion is totally unwarranted."



THE PORTION OF SCOTLAND GIVEN UP TO DEER FORESTS.

The deer forests, which are shaded dark, cover some 3½ million acres, or over one-sixth of all Scotland, and are regarded as an evidence of the need of land reform. —*Graphic* (London).

Even some of the Russian papers deride the "hysterical excitement" of the *Novoye Vremya*, and we read in the *Herold* (St. Petersburg):

"As a matter of fact, the *Novoye Vremya* in its treatment of the German military mission at Constantinople is playing a very silly game. This paper is trying to drive Russia into an adventure in the hope that England and France will not leave us in the lurch, but, right or wrong, will indorse us. This hope

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is built upon the sand. In England the strong tendency of public opinion is toward non-interference in Germany's military operations at Constantinople.

Austria-Hungary is, of course, stoutly in Germany's favor, and we read in the *Pester Lloyd:*

"It can not be helped if certain Russian critics see in the act of sending a military mission to Constantinople a blow dealt by Germany at the prestige of Russia. . . . We can only repeat what we have said before, that this military mission need perturb no one. Everybody should understand that Turkey, in striving for tranquillity, in attempting to recover a former place among the European Powers, is bound to ask for outside friendship and help. The only question for her to decide is who will undertake this office, and Germany has answered it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GAGGING THE PRESS IN CHINA

THE ENDING of the Chinese Parliament was accompanied, it seems, by the suppression of certain Chinese newspapers for alleged seditious utterances. *The Republican Advocate,* of Shanghai, announced its suspension without making any ado about it, but a circular under the heading "Conspiracy Against the *China Republican,*" contains a fiercely indignant protest against the suppression of that paper, signed by the editor, Mr. Ma Soo. Now the *China Republican* had been printed and published in the French Concession at Shanghai, and in the beginning of November, 1913, Mr. Soo received notice from the Consulate-General of France at Shanghai that "whereas the *China Republican* has published a series of defamatory articles against the President of the Chinese Republic, . . . the offices of the *China Republican* shall be closed from November 6, the printing, circulation, sale, and distribution of this journal is prohibited in the French Concession at Shanghai." Mr. Ma Soo is particularly exasperated because an order from Peking was executed by the representatives of France, and this not only to the dishonor of the great European Republic, as he views it, but also to the detriment of its Chinese protégé, and we read:

THE EASTERN PARIS.
To whom will Japan give the apple?
—*Mucha* (Warsaw).

"We can not do more than protest most strongly against this action of the French authorities, which is absolutely unworthy of the traditions of a great Republic which has deservedly won fame as a land where liberal ideas are cherished and fostered and where there is breadth of mind instead of the cramping influences at work in monarchical countries. Such an action strikes at the very foundations of liberty of thought, freedom of expression and of writing, and is a blow to the rights of publicists, and we leave it to an enlightened public to judge whether it is good for the country to thus eliminate all opposition and give the country a one-sided press. By refusing to give a hearing to the other side, Yuan Shi Kai is taking a great risk. It is dangerous to sit on a safety-valve. The result is usually an explosion. Yuan Shi Kai is with his own hands generating dangerous forces, and one day there will be a violent eruption, and then it will be too late to prevent disaster."

This is declared to be only one more example of "the conspiracy of silence" agreed upon by the representatives of the Powers in China and the bankers of Europe by which the real condition of the country is kept from the knowledge of those who are expected to buy China's bonds. This "conspiracy of silence" was not joined by the *China Republican,* which constantly described the actual condition of the country. The "conspiracy" was "engineered by the Peking Government in conjunction with certain Great Powers, and operates to the serious detriment of the people." Mr. Soo then defiantly summarizes what he so often said while the *China Republican* was a living organ, and we are told:

"We have in mind the persistent efforts of the 'old forces,' backed and encouraged by certain great monarchical States, to crush the new spirit, the awakening, that was revealed in all its latent power for good during the Revolution two years ago and which has been gaining headway ever since. Many a time during the past year or eighteen months we have sounded warning notes to our countrymen respecting the ill-concealed forces that were, and still are, the outward and visible signs of a great reactionary movement having for its object the perpetuation of despotism and venality—the swinging back of the pendulum of progress to dark ages of Manchu infamy and shame. The exercise of the right of freedom of speech in that way—despite the manifest justice of safeguarding national interests—was, as we well knew, not calculated to please the powers that be in Peking, foreign and Chinese. Nor, indeed, did it, as we shall presently show. The conspiracy of silence would be objectionable enough in all conscience if it were fraught only with danger to China, but when it is known that it is being used as a weapon not only to destroy China's freedom, but also to hoodwink tens of thousands of people in Western lands, who are to be duped, if possible, into rushing for the script of another Big Loan (that will be used chiefly for military, and therefore non-productive, expenditure), the enormity of the evil designs that prompted the formation of so formidable a conspiracy stands out in bold relief against the vaunted 'higher civilization' of the Great West. If the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about the real causes of the recent revolution, the present state of affairs in Peking, and the actual condition of two-thirds of the provinces of the Republic were known in Europe, the Quintuple Group would have about as much chance of inducing the capitalists of Europe and America to rush for the script of a new £25,000,000 loan as they would have of placing their ill-gotten gains in the planet Mars."

Mr. Ma Soo declares that this "gigantic conspiracy of silence is as wicked and nefarious as it is mischievous and tyrannous," and says, in conclusion:

"Inasmuch as this journal has constantly opposed the policy of the Peking Government respecting foreign loans and has therefore incurred the enmity of certain Great Powers that are largely dependent upon silence respecting the actual state of affairs in China for the success of their policy, and France, however well disposed toward this Republic, can not play a 'lone hand' in Peking, what reason is there to suppose that even-handed justice could be obtained if we elected to contest the Government's right to prefer such demands as we have just enumerated? Unfortunately, none whatever. The Powers that, to suit their own purposes, recognized the Peking Government as soon as Yuan Shi Kai was 'elected' to the Presidency are not likely to do aught but remove, in so far as they may be able, any obstacles to the consummation they have so long planned. Yuan is 'their man.' They backed him with funds to buy the 'loyalty' of many provinces in order to break the back of the recent revolution, and they can not be expected to do aught but regard with much favor Yuan's present attempt to compass the extinction of an organ he dreads while extinguishing the spirit of it for all time."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HOW THE BODY BETRAYS THE MIND

FROWNS, smiles, blushes, tears, etc., form a universal language. Everybody knows how emotions are betrayed by facial expression and bodily movements. It is only of recent years, however, that the marvelous minuteness of this response of the body to the soul has been established by the experiments of prominent psychologists and physiologists.

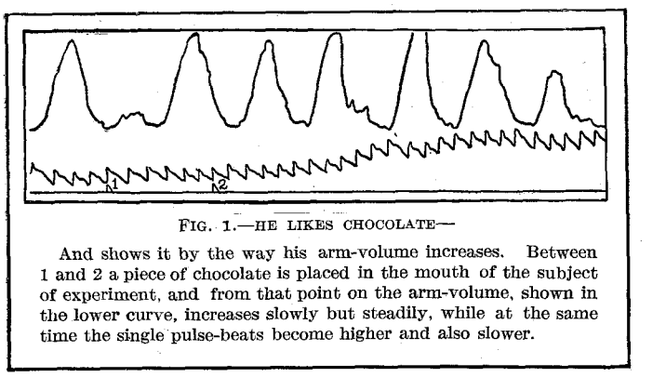


FIG. 1.—HE LIKES CHOCOLATE—

And shows it by the way his arm-volume increases. Between 1 and 2 a piece of chocolate is placed in the mouth of the subject of experiment, and from that point on the arm-volume, shown in the lower curve, increases slowly but steadily, while at the same time the single pulse-beats become higher and also slower.

The Danish psychologist, Alfred Lehmann, now follows up the discoveries of other European scientists by his successful experiments showing that emotions of pleasure in general are accompanied by a lessening of blood-pressure and of the depth of respiration, an increase in the amplitude of the single heart-beat, a slowing of the heart-beat, and an increase in the arm-volume. Displeasure, on the other hand, is found to show exactly opposite changes, so that the emotions of the person being tested may be diagnosed from these objective indications alone. An account of Lehmann's discoveries, by Dr. Hans Berger, of Jena, appears in *Die Naturwissenschaften* (Berlin). We read:

"The conclusions of Lehmann are best demonstrated by two curves taken from his work: Fig. 1 shows the effect of the taste of chocolate on a person to whom this taste is agreeable. The breathing is shown at the top and the volume-curve of one arm underneath. This latter is obtained by the process of Mosso, in which a whole limb—here, for example, the arm—is enclosed in a rigid, air-tight cylinder, the so-called plethysmograph, containing suitable apparatus for registering the variations in volume. In such a curve both the ebb and the flow of the blood in the arm are registered, and it contains more details than the simple pulse-curve.

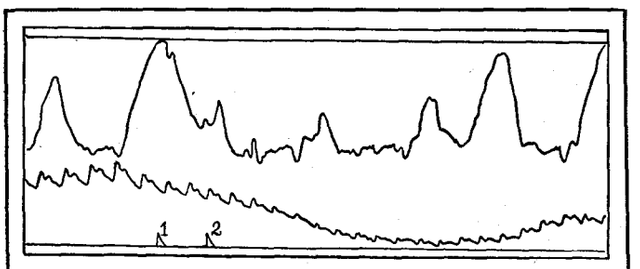


FIG. 2.—BUT HE ABOMINATES QUININ,

And betrays his dislike by the quick shrinking of the arm-volume, following the application of the disagreeable drug between 1 and 2. The pulse-beats also become more rapid.

"Every heart-beat causes a slight increase in this volume-curve, and it also informs us as to the amplitude and rapidity of the heart's movements. . . . Fig. 2 shows the precisely opposite effect of quinin, which is bitter and disagreeable in taste."

Dr. Berger was himself able, he says, "to determine, in persons having skull defects, that the circulation of the blood in the brain, as registered in the volume-curve of this organ, is significantly altered by states of pleasure and displeasure." Fig. 3 shows such an experiment. We see how the volume-curve of the arm increases, and also "find the other alterations already familiar to us in this curve from the effects of a strongly pleasant stimulus, as a gift of money." There is a very slight decrease of volume in the brain-curve. "There is also an easily recognized and significant increase in the height of the single pulse-beats of the brain, which implies an enlargement of the blood-vessels of the brain in a state of pleasant emotion, especially the vessels of the cortex." The opposite condition is shown when the subject receives a painful jab with a needle. "We see the familiar decrease of volume in the arm and the height of the separate pulsations, while in the brain, on the other hand, there is, together with a slight increase in volume, a considerable decrease in the height of the single pulse-beats, which is to be explained

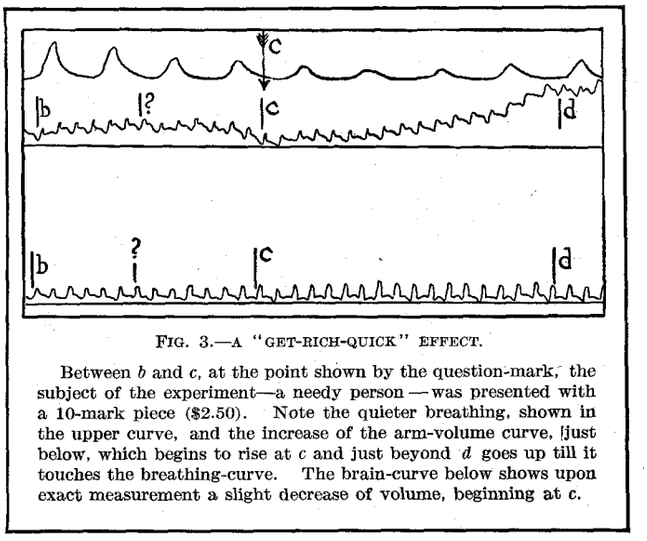


FIG. 3.—A "GET-RICH-QUICK" EFFECT.

Between *b* and *c*, at the point shown by the question-mark, the subject of the experiment—a needy person—was presented with a 10-mark piece ($2.50). Note the quieter breathing, shown in the upper curve, and the increase of the arm-volume curve, just below, which begins to rise at *c* and just beyond *d* goes up till it touches the breathing-curve. The brain-curve below shows upon exact measurement a slight decrease of volume, beginning at *c*.

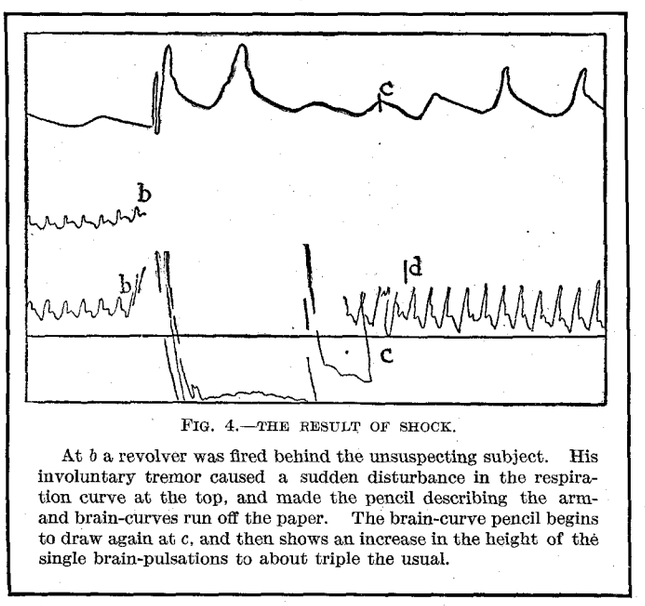


FIG. 4.—THE RESULT OF SHOCK.

At *b* a revolver was fired behind the unsuspecting subject. His involuntary tremor caused a sudden disturbance in the respiration curve at the top, and made the pencil describing the arm- and brain-curves run off the paper. The brain-curve pencil begins to draw again at *c*, and then shows an increase in the height of the single brain-pulsations to about triple the usual.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

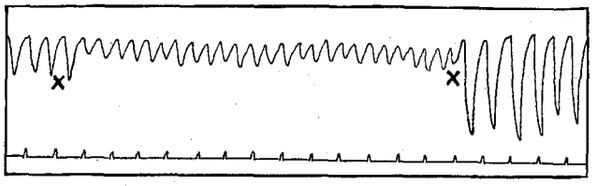


FIG. 5.—DO YOU HOLD YOUR BREATH "TO DO A SUM"?

The person did in this case. He worked on his problem from x to x. During this time the breathing, shown by upper line, became shallow, growing deeper when the exercise was finished. The lower line shows the time by seconds.

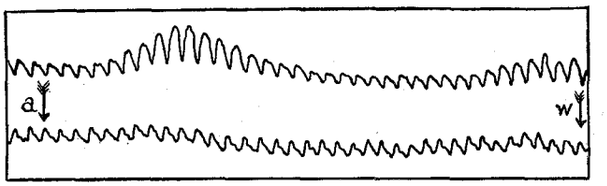


FIG. 6.—WHY "MULTIPLICATION MEANS VEXATION."

Work on the problem was accompanied by a notable widening of the blood-vessels of the brain, shown by the rise of the brain-volume, the increase in the height of the individual pulse-beats, and the fresh rise when, at the end of labor, the result was grasped.

ARITHMETIC AND PHYSIOLOGY.

by the contraction of the blood-vessels in the cortex, or outer layer of the brain."

Even such a purely psychical emotion as the recalling of an agreeable memory is marked by the same characteristic physical phenomena, according to Dr. Lehmann's experiments.

The violent effects produced by fright on the circulation of the blood in the brain appear in Fig. 4, and it may not be amiss to observe that a useful lesson might be deduced therefrom for the benefit of foolish parents and ignorant nurses who seek to frighten restless children into "being good" by suggested images of horror and dread. The experiment proves, says Dr. Bergen,

"that a fright causes a marked contraction of the blood-vessels in the brain. This occurs immediately, but is followed by a marked expansion of the vessels. . . . Who can observe this figure, showing the effect of fright on the circulation of the blood in the brain, without recalling the instant alteration produced in the current of thought, its checking at first, followed by a wild rush of ideas?"

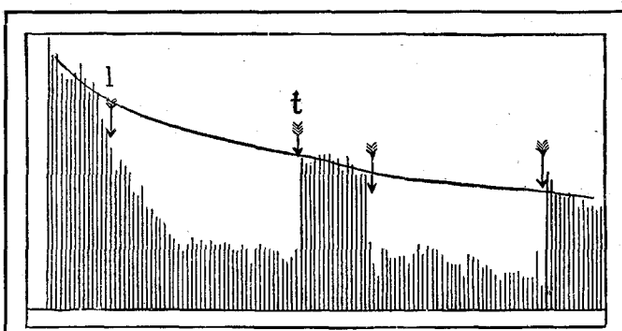


FIG. 7.—HOW BRAIN-WORK HAMPERS HAND-WORK.

The vertical lines represent the lifting height of a single finger. From l to t the subject had to multiply 657 by 34. Note how the muscular power is lessened, "comes back" slightly weakened at the end of the mental effort, and again decreases when a second problem engages the subject's thought.

Dr. Bergen follows these instances with less detailed references to the effects produced by fright and other emotions on other organs, such as the sweat-glands, the bladder, and the intestine, an instance of the latter being the violent effect produced by fear in what is known as "cannon-fever." Muscular power also is influenced by emotion. Thus the disagreeable taste of quinin causes a distinct decrease in power, while an agreeable odor causes a marked increase, facts which may give hint to our new "efficiency" experts. In one of Lehmann's experiments the subject was hypnotized and handed a "nosegay" made of scraps of paper with the assurance that it was a fragrant bunch of roses. She sniffed the scraps and believed she inhaled the odor of the roses. The suggested emotion produced precisely the same effect as an actual pleasant sensation. The alterations in the curves demonstrated this, and they were repeated every time she "smelled" her supposed roses.

The latter part of Dr. Bergen's article is devoted to proving that intellectual effort, as well as emotion, is faithfully registered in physical alterations of similar nature, and in as delicate and minute a degree. After speaking of familiar physical effects of mental action, such as fatigue, a knitted brow, a concentrated gaze, etc., he reminds us also that "the pupil of the eye, not unjustly called 'the window of the soul,' widens during every mental effort, as may be observed in any one who is solving a problem in arithmetic." Moreover, "we involuntarily hold the breath when we wish to observe anything with the closest possible attention." This is illustrated by Fig. 5, in which the subject was engaged between x and x, in "doing a sum." The breath is, in fact, we are told, a very sensitive register of mental states, so that a practical psychologist can often judge the effect of some sensation on other persons better by its alteration than by changes of color.

"Lehmann found that the solution of a problem caused a definite shortening of the pulse and a temporary decrease in the arm-volume. . . . Weber was able to show that the amount of blood in the exterior portion of the head also decreases during the solving of a problem, while the abdominal organs contain more blood because of the contraction of the blood-vessels in the skin. But much more important are Mosso's discoveries as to the amount of blood in the brain during mental labor. He proved . . . that the solving of a problem was accompanied by an active widening of the blood-vessels in the brain. This is shown in Fig. 6, in which a somewhat unpractised subject multiplied 8 by 12 in the time space a to w. We observe instantly the marked rise of the brain-volume and the increase in the height of the single pulse-beats at the beginning of the mental labor and the fresh rise shortly before the end of the activity, when the result is grasped."

Interesting to employers of both brain- and body-workers is the statement that when manual labor is accompanied by mental labor the former is decreased in effectiveness. This is very prettily demonstrated in Fig. 7, which shows the work-curve of a single finger in so-called ergograms. The vertical lines show on a reduced scale the lifting height of a single finger (the middle finger) attached to the weight of a metronome.

"The first marked decrease in height, and hence of muscular yield, corresponds to the solving of the problem 657×34 from l to t. Immediately on the conclusion of this effort, the lifting-height (which naturally gradually decreases during the performance of the work) rises to more than double. After fifteen strokes the subject solved the second problem, 392×43, . . . and we see again a marked decrease in muscular yield during the head-work. Lehmann proved also that the decrease in muscular yield corresponded to the difficulty of the mental labor, so that we thus have a relative measure of intellectual effort."

It is perhaps needless to remark that these facts are well worth the consideration of efficiency experts and of all superintendents of labor, whether skilled or unskilled. The *Naturwissenschaften* article closes with some curious observations on a possible cause of the importance of rhythm in all human activities.

"Mosso proved that nerve-cells show symptoms of fatigue

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in from three to four seconds; self-observation teaches that memory-pictures voluntarily recalled are subject to brief variations of clearness. Vosz showed that results of mental efforts—*e.g.*, adding ability—also have such brief periodic variations, with an optimum of yield at intervals of three to six seconds. Moreover, variations in the amount of blood in the vessels of the cerebrum occur in wavelike periods of from three to six seconds. . . . These facts may be connected. Furthermore, it can be shown that in a piece of work which demands concentrated attention, the errors committed predominate at the trough of the waves in the brain-curve (considering the curve as a series of waves consisting of crest and trough). . . . It is easy to believe that we may find in these waves in the blood-supply to the vessels the ultimate cause of the preference for rhythm in the most varied realms of human activity."

TALKING MONEY

THAT "MONEY TALKS" is no news, yet if we should hear it proclaim its genuineness in actual words we would doubtless be astonished. This is precisely what Mr. A. E. Bawtree, an English electrochemical engineer, proposes to make it do—at any rate, when it takes the form of the bank-note. Mr. Bawtree is of the opinion that photoengraving has now made such progress as to render counterfeiting easy enough to tempt many dishonest persons who formerly lacked the requisite skill to engage in it. To restore to their nefarious work the difficulty of which modern invention has partly relieved it, he proposes to serrate the edges of bank-notes in such fashion that they will act as phonograph records when used with an appropriate reproductive device. The real ten-dollar bill will then speak its own name, whereas its counterfeit presentment, altho perhaps exactly similar in appearance, will either remain dumb or emit only unintelligible sounds. In *La Nature* (Paris, December 20) Mr. V. Forbin writes of Mr. Bawtree's device:

"The invention possesses two features—the fabrication of bank-bills having edges serrated with apparent irregularity but corresponding to determinate sound-waves; and the construction of small special phonographs that will produce the sounds corresponding to these waves.

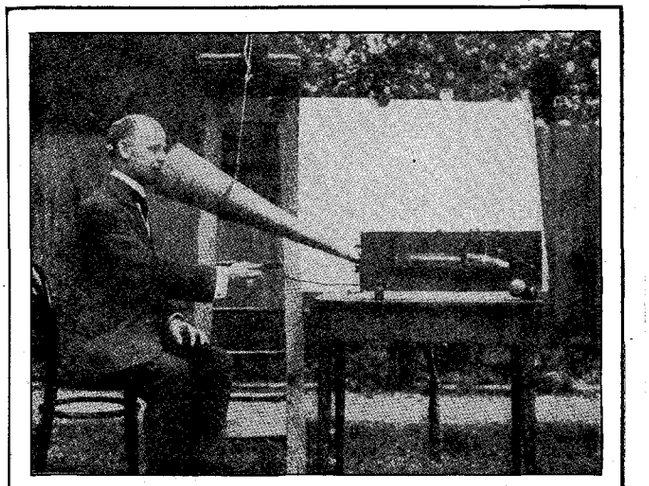
"In France, bills have straight edges, but this is not so in many other countries—in England, in Germany, in America—where bills, printed on hand-made paper, have irregular edges

SIMPLIFIED PHONOGRAPH TO MAKE THE MONEY TALK.

caused by the quality of the pulp. For instance, there are no two bills of the Bank of England exactly similar and superposable. Mr. Bawtree proposes to 'regularize these irregularities' and make of them a new obstacle to the increasing boldness of the counterfeiters.

"With the aid of a photoengraving process, which it is unnecessary to describe here, he obtains a mold whose edge, with its zigzags and curves, represents exactly the line traced by the needle of a phonograph on which has been recorded, for instance, the words 'five pounds.' With the aid of a very simple machine, it is easy to reproduce, on the edges of one or more sheets of paper intended for five-pound notes, these zigzags and these curves. Thus all five-pound notes would carry a serrated edge that is the facsimile of the phonographic record for the words 'five pounds.'

"In order to hear the bill pronounce these magic syllables, the evidence that it has been honestly made, the inventor has devised two pieces of apparatus, which are described in his



"HELLO! HOW MUCH ARE YOU WORTH?" "TEN DOLLARS."

specifications. One consists of a greatly simplified gramophone, whose needle follows the sinuosities of the notched border; the sounds so produced are loud enough to be perceived when the observer puts two acoustic tubes to his ears, while he slides the paper between two metal plates. In the other device, the experimenter blows into a tube, and the air, penetrating into the sound chamber through the notches on the edge of the bill as it slides between the metal plates, produces noise whose frequency and intensity correspond to the determined sound-waves and reproduce the desired words. If the bill remains mute, it is counterfeit!

"Finally, Mr. Bawtree has further simplified his system of advising the use of metallic matrices that reproduce the notches of a genuine note. By superposing these on a suspected bill, it will be easy to see whether the teeth correspond exactly."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

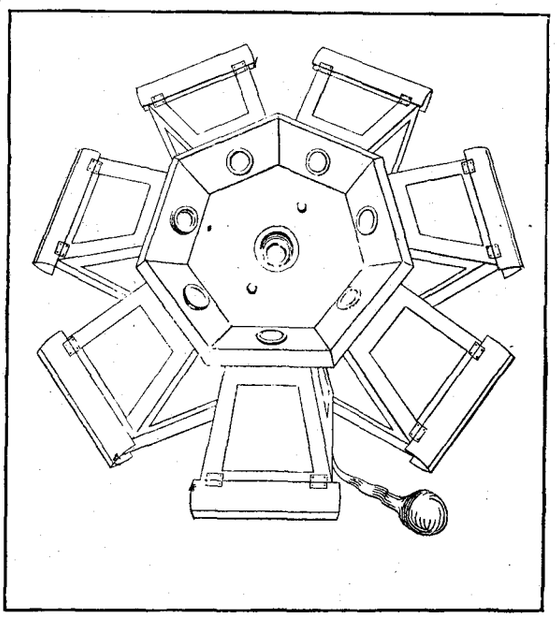
A NEW "STUNT" IN AVIATION—The vertical descent of an aeroplane on an "even keel" caused some surprize to those who witnessed it recently at the Buc grounds, near Paris, says *The Scientific American* (New York, December 27):

"Vicomte d'Autroche is an experienced military pilot and was engaged in the recent army maneuvers with the aeroplane corps. In the course of the maneuvers he took note of the fact that the aeroplane was called upon to spot a certain point on the ground, then pass above this place and let drop a bomb, but it became evident to him that it is very difficult to place the bomb while in rapid flight, and the object could be much better attained should the aeroplane remain motionless overhead, or else drop or settle down in direct vertical movement so as to approach nearer ground. He exercised in order to produce the settling-down movement, and was soon able to do this; thereupon, wishing to prove its possibility, he approached Maurice Farman, who was at first incredulous, for such a vertical descent in flat position had never been seen. But he was able to prove this at the Buc grounds not long ago. When at 3,000 feet height and in a wind of 60 feet a second, he appeared to stop completely in the air and the propeller turned very slowly. Then the aeroplane descended to the ground in the vertical line, but all the while keeping the usual flat position without overturning. This he repeated several times, and even with a passenger on board. The pilot begins at any height placing himself against the wind, stops his motor, and allows the aeroplane to descend. When 200 feet from the ground he starts the motor and alights as usual. He used a Farman biplane."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE AEROCAMERA: A PHOTOGRAPHIC MAP-MAKER

BALLOONISTS and aviators frequently describe the appearance of country or town "spread out like a map" beneath them. Occasionally we see a photograph taken from a lofty point in air, and methods of employing such photographs in the construction of usable maps, drawn to scale, are already in practical use. Even with some sacrifice of



THE AEROCAMERA, VIEWED FROM BENEATH.

The seven cameras take the seven views seen on the opposite page.

accuracy, it is obvious that the substitution of a prest button for the tedious surveying operations of weeks or months has its advantages, especially in war-time, where the surveyors could not operate, if they would, in the enemy's country. The furthest advance in the way of a practical camera for photographic surveys seems to be the so-called aerocamera of Capt. Theodore Scheimpflug, of the Austrian Navy, who died August 22, 1911. His device, which thus appears to have suffered some delay on the road to fame, is described in a leading article in *Prometheus* (Leipsic, December 6), with some of its latest developments. Says the writer:

"Around a central camera, whose objective must generally point straight downward, are grouped in a circle subsidiary cameras, which form images of the neighborhood of the spot just under the balloon, not in the field of the central object-glass. All the cameras are fixt together and can be operated simultaneously. The resulting panoramic picture, when the apparatus is properly placed, has the form of a regular polygon. . . . . .

"As the side-cameras, intended to enlarge the field, must stand at an angle, the images that they form are not strictly horizontal. It is, therefore, necessary to bring them into the same plane as the image in the central camera. To this end, Scheimpflug constructed what he called a 'transformator.' . . . The pictures were thus brought into one plane and united, forming an ideal bird's-eye view, consisting of a single photograph of a very wide field in a nearly horizontal plane."

Since the time of Scheimpflug's invention, the writer goes on to say, not only have apparatus for aerophotography become very common, but a new aerial has come into use—the aeroplane, which has made a survey of this kind both cheaper and easier than when it was necessary to employ a balloon. Owing to this fact, surveying by aerial photography has assumed new importance, and is likely to be widely used whenever time can not be spared for more exact methods.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SWAYING SKY-SCRAPER

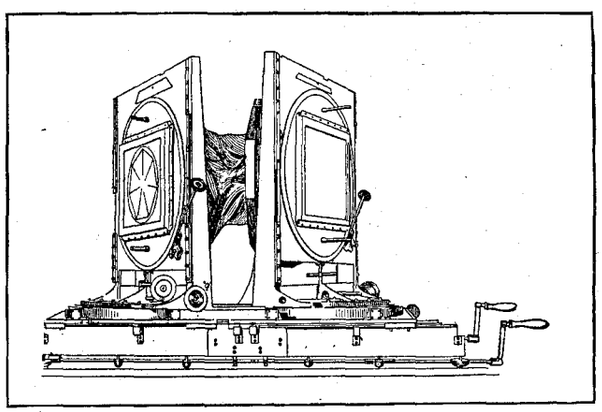
"SKY-SCRATCHERS," some of our French friends call them. Others translate our picturesque name into "*les gratte-ciels*"—"those that scrape the sky." But how can the sky be scraped, or scratched, without some motion to and fro? The thing is obviously absurd, so we are not at all astonished to learn that our tall buildings, in justification of the title that we have bestowed on them, do in fact wobble and sway about—not very much, to be sure, and not enough to alarm us for their safety, but quite enough to give the sky all the scraping that it can reasonably expect. In the first place, the Chicago superintendent of buildings asserts that virtually all of the immense buildings of that city's down-town district are out of plumb. This, says an editorial writer in *Building Progress* (Pittsburg, December), calls attention to a peculiarity of tall buildings little realized and still less understood outside of the architectural and engineering professions. The common impression is that all heavy and massive structures are rigid, firm, and immovable; yet, in Chicago, the Department of Buildings owns up to scores of buildings like the Leaning Tower of Pisa, only they do not lean so much, thirty inches being the most that any of them are out of plumb. We read further:

"So far from being perfectly firm and rigid, all tall buildings are subject to two distinct movements, and all heavy buildings erected on anything but bed-rock have three distinct movements to their credit.

"The city of Chicago, built as it is on substrata of clay, furnishes the most interesting study of the movement of buildings and the greatest number and variety of examples. All of the early sky-scrapers of that city were carried on floating foundations or on piles driven deep into the clay. These buildings without exception settled into the soil, due to their weight, the distances they settled varying from three to over five inches. Many of these buildings are partially carried on jacks and periodically leveled up as settlements occur; then, after all subsidence has taken place and the buildings have finally come to rest, the jacks are removed and the foundation walls filled in with masonry.

"That is one of the movements of buildings, then, settlement; but settlement takes place only in those buildings erected on floating foundations. When the footings are extended down to bed-rock, as all footings for present-day buildings in Chicago are, the amount of settlement that takes place is nil, and may be disregarded.

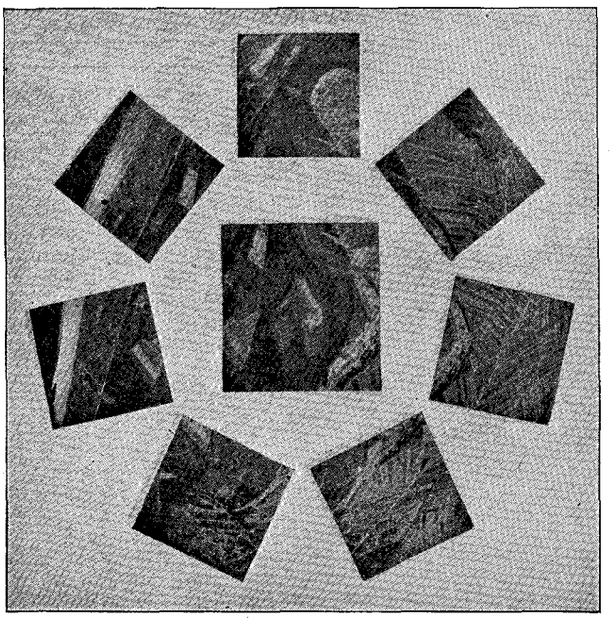
"But even buildings with their footings carried to bed-rock lean or are racked out of plumb, and the taller the buildings the more they are likely to lean, altho the amount they are out of plumb is seldom enough to endanger the structure. Recently



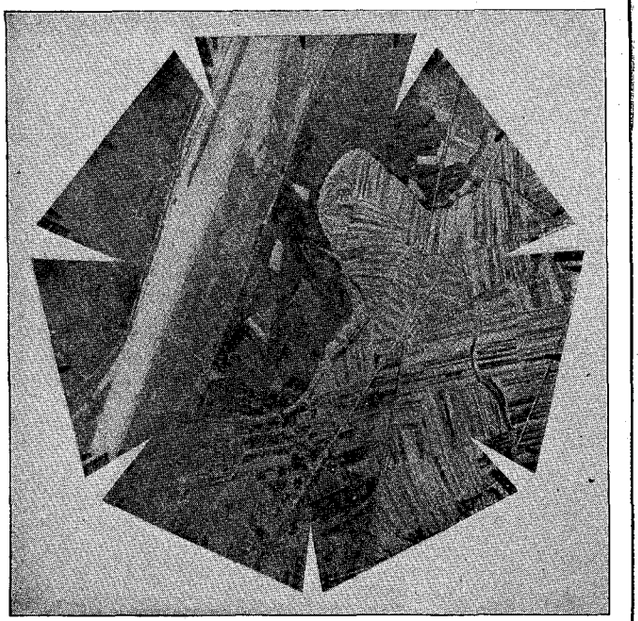
THIS "TRANSFORMATOR" MERGES THE SEVEN VIEWS INTO ONE.

the Building Commissioners of Chicago ordered one straightened, as it was 'unsafe, but not dangerous,' being thirty inches out of plumb. In an interview they said: 'It is impossible to prevent the big buildings here from leaning. Some of them are not straight when they are finished, but that does not impair their safety. It is probably safe to say that every building in the city leans more or less. If they are on floating foundations they also settle gradually.' But there is still another move-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



ORIGINAL PRINTS FROM THE AEROCAMERA.



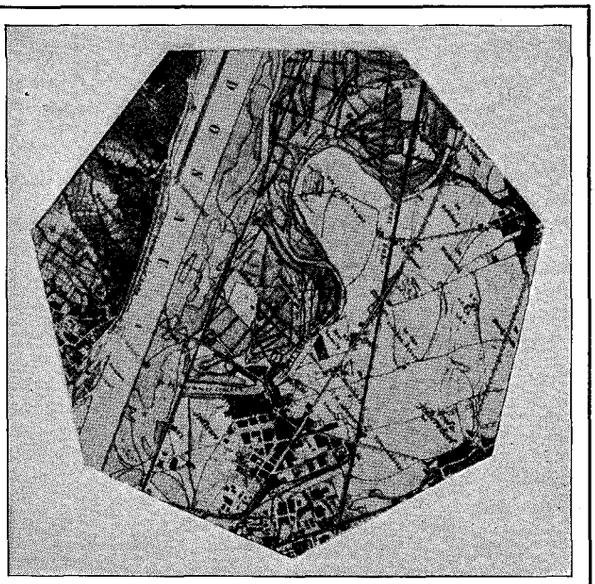
THE SEVEN MADE ONE BY THE TRANSFORMATOR.

ment of buildings, and the most interesting of them all to consider. According to an exchange, 'The Eiffel Tower swings perceptibly in the wind, and even stone shafts like those of the Bunker Hill and Washington monuments move several inches at the top. In these cases the cause of the action is not only the wind, but the heat of the sun. The side that is toward the sun expands during the day more than the side in shadow. An interesting device has been employed to show the movement of the dome of the Capitol at Washington. A wire was hung from the middle of the dome inside the building down to the floor of the rotunda, and on the lower end of the wire was hung a 25-pound plumb-bob. In the lower point of the weight was inserted a lead-pencil, the point of which just touched the floor. A large sheet of paper was spread out beneath it. As the dome moved it dragged the pencil over the paper every day. The mark made was in the form of an ellipse six inches long. The dome would start moving in the morning as soon as the rays of the sun began to act upon it; and slowly, as the day advanced, the pencil would be dragged in a curve across the paper until sundown, when a reaction would take place and the pencil would move back again to its starting-point. But it would not go back over its own penciled track, for the cool air of night would cause the dome to contract as much on the one side as the sun had made it expand on the other, and so the pencil would form the other half of the ellipse, getting back to the original point all ready to start out again by sunrise.'"

The value of these facts to the men who plan and build the lofty piles of steel and stone is stated by the writer in the following practical terms:

"In the three movements affecting tall and heavy buildings we have, then, particularly in the expansion and contraction movement which is of daily occurrence, and which affects sky-scraper buildings as well as all other tall structures, a condition which must be taken into consideration when planning the buildings. Lines of steam-pipes, stacks of drainage-pipes, lengths of water-pipes, vacuum-cleaning pipes, refrigeration system pipes, electric-wire conduits, and the various networks of tubing which cross and criss-cross inside of a building will naturally be more or less affected by the movements of the building; and if long life is expected of these various systems of piping, they must be so installed that they can 'give' under the movements of the building without damage to the piping, and sufficient to compensate for the change of position.

"Besides pointing out the necessity for flexibility for the piping systems in tall buildings, the movement of buildings shows how desirable it is to have solid foundations the footings of which extend down to bed-rock. Floating foundations are all right for some kinds of buildings, but for the sky-scraper type there is nothing so good as the solid rock of old mother earth."



MAP MADE FROM THE VIEWS ABOVE.

A PIG FOR EVERY SCHOOL—The Union Stock Yards of Portland, Ore., have offered to supply a pig to every school in Oregon and Washington that cares to take one, says *The Rural New Yorker* (New York):

"The requirement is that some one at each school shall keep an accurate record of what the pig eats and how it is cared for. The stock yards will buy the pig back when ready, and pay the market price to the school. As an educator the hog has his many good points. We had a classmate who went through college on a sow's back. When he started his brother put aside one good sow. The sale of her pigs—fed on farm-raised food—with what this boy earned paid his expenses. Watching the pig extract a square root out of his food will help the children all the way from mathematics to morals. As *The Oregonian* says:

"'We should not be surprized to see within the next ten years every country school supplied with a flock of fowls as well as with pigs and milch cows. The children will no doubt spend a part of their time keeping the grounds in order and attending to the culture of flowers and grain, while they will not neglect the wants of their animal charges.'

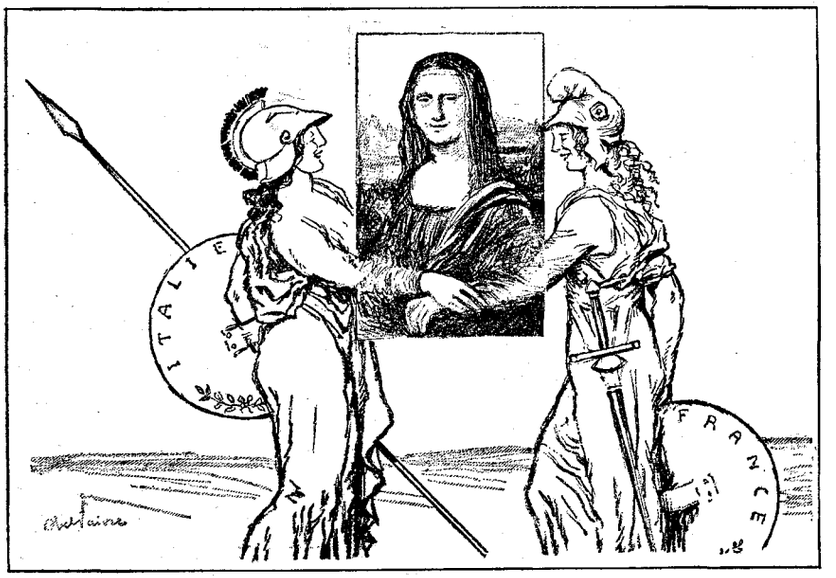
"Well, why not? The poet who spoke of seeing 'sermons in stones' has been applauded. Why not sermons and lectures by our barn-yard friends?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART

MONNA LISA'S SMILES

NO ONE, so far as we have seen, tried to estimate just how sad the world became during the time of the eclipse of Monna Lisa's smile. That her temporary obscuration had some effect on the cheerfulness of nations seems to be shown in the fact that her mysterious smile has now become the fashion. That its vogue will rival that of the tango remains to be seen, but the foreign correspondents of our various newspapers gravely tell us that fashionable ladies assume the enigmatic cast of countenance worn by Monna Lisa, so far as they are able, as an addition to their other social charms. In our first article (January 3) dealing with the recovery of the picture we quoted a popular lecturer who issued warnings against the baneful effect of this particular smile. That view is more calculated to arrest attention, since rhapsodies of the opposite nature are difficult to accomplish after the familiar one by Walter Pater. There have been numerous speculations as to the meaning of that smile. Mr. Bernard Lintot sums them up in *T. P.'s Weekly* (London): "It is the flesh become spirit, says one; it is the soul that has known no material experience, says another; it is passion, subtilized and exquisite, says a third; and a fourth tells us it is world-weariness and the consummation of the modern idea." Mr. Lintot, speaking for himself, declares that "the smile of Monna Lisa is what we are; all that it means to us we have brought to it." Launching into a broader view, he declares that the smile in art is a characteristic of highly civilized periods:



THE MIRACLE OF THE HANDS OF LA JOCONDE.

—Abel Faire in *Le Figaro* (Paris).

"It found masterly exponents during the civil awakening known as the Italian Renaissance before the days of Leonardo, and it is not difficult to trace its evolution through many painters and sculptors until it reaches perfection in Monna Lisa. It is significant also that next to Leonardo it was Leonardo's master, Andrea del Verrocchio, who achieved the finest manifestations of the subtle and elusive expression. One can, indeed, see in Leonardo's mastery the perfection of the smile which first irradiated the face of Verrocchio's 'David.' Dr. Jens Thiis, in his fine study of 'Leonardo da Vinci,' which, by the way, is one of the most beautifully produced books on art our generation has seen, devotes a valuable and delightful chapter to the subject of the smile, in the course of which he says:

"'The explanation is to be found in a great social development, not to say revolution, a development from warlike roughness and civic narrow-mindedness to a high degree of intelligence and humanity. The increasing prosperity in Florence, the refined desire for pleasure, the entrance of the humanists and with them a spiritualistic Platonism, the greater importance of women in the community, their sympathetic alliance with humanists, philosophers, and artists, an infection from the vices as well as the virtues of refinement—in short, the process of combustion in raw natural forces under the influence of civilization—this must have created the smile. Before, there was only rough earnestness or noisy laughter, gentleness and innocence or brutality.'

"It is worth remembering also that George Meredith suggested a like conclusion in his essay on 'The Idea of Comedy.' For does he not find that comedy is a highly civilized thing, and that the spirit of comedy, the comic spirit, evokes a laughter which is 'impersonal and of unrivaled politeness'—often no more than a smile?"

A reflection of another sort is furnished by the London *Morning Post* in an endeavor to determine what leads to the purchasing or the plundering of pictures, whether on a large scale by Napoleon, or a more limited one by Perugia, who took the Leonardo back to Italy:

"The pleasure in the picture itself does not account either for the plunder of pictures or for the great prices paid for them. Napoleon had little or no interest in pictures for their own sake, and many rich men buy their pictures on other people's advice, which means that they do not themselves appreciate them. A large part of the motive is, therefore, extraneous, a form of vanity which makes a man want to be the owner of something that he believes to be valuable because other people value it. What, then, is the benefit of the acquisition of pictures by Governments for their collections? Probably it is the possibility of pleasure which the pictures in a public gallery offer to a certain number of the visitors. This is, perhaps, a more limited benefit than most people suppose. For either a strong natural bent or a considerable experience is needed to enable a man to derive from any but a few pictures a feeling deep enough to be rightly called emotion, or a pleasure so vital that in its absence it is missed. To those, however, who have a vital interest in the painter's art and to whom the likeness of anything strongly appeals, the opportunity of seeing and comparing the works of a number of masters is a great boon. But the range of styles must for most people not be too great. Egyptian statues and Japanese paintings have little to say to nine Englishmen out of ten; a certain familiarity with the way in which things appeared to Egyptians or appear to the Japanese is required for their appreciation. They appeal at first only to the sense of curiosity, and a gradual training or a certain amount of growing accustomed to them is required before they give direct intuitive pleasure.

"It may be doubted whether pictures painted in a different country in traditions unlike our own can ever speak as directly to us as those that are the work of men of our own race, taking the term race in a large sense. The European nations perhaps count in this matter as one race. They all inherit a great deal of their sense of beauty and of their way of seeing their fellow creatures directly or indirectly from the Greeks, and works of art that spring from a different tradition appear to them all strange and exotic.

"The greatest enjoyment that is occasioned by a picture is probably that of the painter while he is painting it. If, therefore, there is to be any real cultivation of art in a country, the right way of bringing it about is to make drawing, painting, and carving parts of the education of young people. Reading about

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LOVELY TRAVELER.

"Now you have me in jail."

—© *Kladderadatsch.*

MONNA LISA ENJOYS HER RETURN HOME.

"Now blow for me an overture,
I've come back to the Louvreture." —*Ulk.*

TWO GERMAN VIEWS OF "LA JOCONDE'S" RETURN.

pictures is much the same as reading about books, a secondary process too often substituted for what should be primary. But even looking at pictures can seldom have its full value without some practise of eye and hand by drawing and painting. For these reasons it seems doubtful whether very much good was ever done by the appropriation of works of art as spoils of war.

"The works of art that are a national benefit are those that are the nation's own product. The transference of Italian pictures to France accomplished by Bonaparte was less of an injury to Italy and less of a benefit to France than has been supposed. The masterpieces of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance were a century ago not the living delight of Italians as they had been in the ages when they were painted, for the Italians had ceased to create work of the same kind, which had, therefore, for them only an antiquarian value. Perhaps, indeed, the dispersion of Italian pictures has been a good thing for Italy. It has taken thousands of people from other countries to visit the land where these works were produced, and has thus gained for Italy the interest and good will of most of the peoples of Europe. . . . . .

"The delight that men have in pictures is one of the dark points in the natural history of the human spirit. The truth seems to have been closely approached by the Greek analyst of the drama, who held that there was a natural pleasure in recognition, so that the source of enjoyment in the case of pictures is the pleasure of recognizing the likeness. This account may fail to satisfy the admirers of ideal or imaginative art. But imagination is, perhaps, as its name suggests, a process of adapting things seen to things unseen, and so of creating types. The 'Monna Lisa' is only a lady's portrait, and Leonardo in painting it reproduced what he saw and the way in which he saw it. A writer like Pater sets out at great length what he felt or thought when he looked at the picture, but it is impossible to prove that Leonardo when he painted it had the save thoughts."

THE POETRY OF LAST YEAR

THE MOST VIGOROUS VOICE in contemporary poetry to-day would perhaps be expected to find its echo in one branch or the other of the English-speaking people. England produced Masefield, and Harry Kemp imitates him; or, as Mr. W. S. Braithwaite says in his survey of last year's magazine verse, he shows Masefield's influence. It is the only distinctly new note which Mr. Braithwaite observes, tho he mentions Henry Van Dyke's "Daybreak in the Grand Cañon of Arizona" as breathing "a fine national spirit, full of reverence for the greatness with which the American destiny is symbolized in the natural grandeur of our country." Mr. Markham's "Shoes of Happiness" is instanced as "full of his visionary and spiritual promptings." Mr. Braithwaite—in his article in the Boston *Transcript*—introduces a new poet whose sonnet "November" we quoted in our issue of January 10. He writes of him:

"I want to call attention to a poet who has not yet presented himself except through an occasional magazine piece, but who has written two of the finest sonnets in American poetry. Last year I reprinted Mr. Mahlon Leonard Fisher's 'As an Old Mercer,' and pronounced that an achievement that could hardly be surpassed. But in the sonnet 'November,' . . . Mr. Fisher has done, I believe, something that is even greater."

Mr. Braithwaite is now in the ninth year of his annual surveys, and this year his winnowings are incorporated in a volume entitled "Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1913," and published by himself in Cambridge, Mass. He has enlarged his scope, and this year estimates the verse published in *Harper's*, *Scribner's*,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Century, Forum, Lippincott's, Smart Set, and *The Bellman,* with a few selections from *The Outlook, The Independent, Poetry, Poetry Journal,* and *The Yale Review. The Bellman's* entrance among the old-established purveyors is thus justified:

"I have added this year a weekly, *The Bellman.* West of New York it is the best edited and most influential periodical. Indeed it is widely read in the East. In its pages three of the younger American poets of distinctive achievement have been presented. Tho Arthur Upson had published some two or three books of verse before *The Bellman* was established, yet it was practically the first American magazine to print his work. Amelia J. Burr made her first considerable poetic appearance in *The Bellman,* and the best work, the sonnets that have placed Mr. Mahlon Leonard Fisher in the forefront of contemporary American sonnet-writers, appeared in this same publication."

The method of selection has not changed from previous years. Mr. Braithwaite simply takes the poet's point of view and his value of the theme dealt with, merely judging "how vital and compelling" he has made it. His enumeration is this:

"In one hundred and twenty-one numbers (this summary is made before the last three numbers completing *The Bellman* for the year are issued) of these seven magazines I find there were published during 1913 a total of 506 poems. The total number of poems printed in each magazine, and the number of the distinctive poems are: *Century,* total 58, 30 of distinction; *Harper's,* total 57, 29 of distinction; *Scribner's,* total 45, 30 of distinction; *Forum,* total 53, 27 of distinction; *Lippincott's,* total 66, 21 of distinction; *The Bellman,* total 53, 25 of distinction; *The Smart Set,* total 169, 49 of distinction."

From these 212 poems are chosen 81 for the "Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1913." The titles and authors of the 40 poems starred to mark those which seem to Mr. Braithwaite to carry a special distinction are taken from his selection for the magazine anthology:

*'A Likeness,' Willa Sibert Cather. *Scribner's.*
*'Ghosts,' Marguerite Mooers Marshall. *Smart Set.*
*'November,' Mahlon Leonard Fisher. *Bellman.*
*'Perugia,' Amelia Josephine Burr. *Century.*
*'God's Will,' Mildred Howells. *Harper's.*
*'The Swordless Christ,' Percy Adams Hutchinson. *Forum.*
*'The Field of Glory,' Edwin Arlington Robinson. *The Outlook.*
*'Love of Life,' Tertius Van Dyke. *Scribner's.*
*'Thanksgiving for Our Task,' Shaemus O'Sheel. *Forum.*
*'Trees,' Joyce Kilmer. *Poetry.*
*'In the Hospital,' Arthur Guiterman. *Scribner's.*
*'Night Sentries,' George Sterling. *Harper's.*
*'Of Moira Up the Glen,' Edward J. O'Brien. *Smart Set.*
*'On the Birth of a Child,' Louis Untermeyer. *The Independent.*
*'Rich Man, Poor Man,' Francis Hill. *Lippincott's.*
*'In a Forgotten Burying-Ground,' Ruth Guthrie Harding. *Poetry Journal.*
*'A Mountain Gateway,' Bliss Carman. *Smart Set.*
*'Wind,' Fannie Stearns Davis. *Harper's.*
*'What of the Night?' Willard Huntington Wright. *Forum.*
*'Heart's Tide,' Ethel M. Hewitt. *Harper's.*
*'May Is Building Her House,' Richard Le Gallienne. *Harper's.*
*'An Adieu,' Florence Earle Coates. *Harper's.*
*'A Threnody,' Louis V. Ledoux. *Scribner's.*
*'Over the Wintry Threshold,' Bliss Carman. *Smart Set.*
*'Waiting,' Charles Hanson Towne. *Harper's.*
*'The Ghost,' Herman Hagedorn. *Scribner's.*
*'School,' Percy Mackaye. *Forum.*
*'Lest I Learn,' Witter Bynner. *Smart Set.*
*'Human,' Richard Burton. *Smart Set.*
*'Desiderium,' Richard Le Gallienne. *Smart Set.*
*'Hymn to Demeter,' Louis V. Ledoux. *Yale Review.*
*'Departure,' John Hall Wheelock. *Forum.*
*'The Sin Eater,' Ruth Comfort Mitchell. *Smart Set.*
*'The Kallyope Yell,' Nicholas Vachel Lindsay. *Forum.*
*'Train-Mates,' Witter Bynner. *Yale Review.*
*'The Marvelous Munchausen,' William Rose Benét. *Century.*
*'An Old Maid,' Sara Teasdale. *Forum.*
*'Later,' Willard Huntington Wright. *Smart Set.*
*'Sappho,' Sara Teasdale. *Scribner's.*
*'To a Child Falling Asleep,' Robert Alden Sanborn. *Poetry Journal.*

JOCONDE THE CYNIC.

"This lady with a smile turns the heads of multitudes. I with many smiles can not make a single man turn his head."

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

The Bellman, commenting on Mr. Braithwaite's book, declares its weakness to be "the weakness of most English and American poetry to-day: it has no undercurrent of intense feeling," and hence represents "not the first level of poetry." This is somewhat better than the sweeping condemnation that we find in the review of American verse by John Alford published in *Poetry and Drama* (London). The latter finds "no support to a belief that there is any such thing as American poetry." Imitation, he declares, has been "the overmastering vice of American poets," and he goes on:

"Lowell imitated Wordsworth, and, to a less extent, Keats. Longfellow, tho he had some initiative, chiefly imitated Tennyson and the Germans. Their predecessors erred in the same way (there is a passage in the *chef d'œuvre* of Timothy Dwight beginning, 'Fair Verna, loveliest village of the West!'), and the tradition is fairly upheld by the present generation. Of the various volumes before me, two bear names that one remembers having heard before, and which are, I believe, accounted of much honor 'on the other side.' But what do they present? Mr. Cale Young Rice imitates Stephen Phillips at his worst (the comparison has been made *ad nauseam* in America), and Mr. Clinton Scollard is yet another copyist of that most fashionable of masters, Keats. Of the rest, Mr. Charlton M. Lewis essays a tale of Gawayne in the manner of 'The Ingoldsby Legends,' and Mr. Rhys Carpenter makes the greatest mistake of all in imitating Shakespeare. Wherever a less direct derivation is traceable, a greater incapacity is evinced. That is the most distressing symptom of all. Even in subject-matter the majority appear to find little of interest in their native country. Do none of the above writers find worthy qualities either in the cities or vast and varied territories of America? Mr. Rice's play, stript of its medieval garb, is rather obvious melodrama; surely that is a phenomenon to be found without a journey to Naples and across an interval of 350 years. What, again, induces Mr. Louis How to write of Italy and 'long, languorous hot nights of June'? Europe and European culture is worth consideration, but it is so much more keenly felt and better exprest by those to whom it belongs. Admonition is, of course, valueless. If those who wish to write poetry do not feel the dignity or vitality of their own country they will not write about it. Possibly the fault is not theirs, tho Whitman succeeded in remaining both an American and a poet. Of this I am convinced: when American poetry is written it will again concern itself with America. In the meantime, Americans may just as well sell their literary Cook's tickets and try to inculcate at home that sense of form of which they are so sadly devoid in every branch of their national life.

"But there is one characteristic considerably in evidence among their books which is both positive and truly American. I can give it no other name than 'cosmicality.' It consists in an obsession with the idea of the unity of the universe and all things therein, and shows itself in a profusion of capital letters and in such phrases as 'Primordial Earth,' 'And trust the Infinite to see him through,' 'O once again with Nature face to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

face!' (shades of Whitman!), 'Time the slow pulse which beats eternity,' etc. These are taken at random—it would be possible to produce many more and much better examples—from the work of Mr. William Ellery Leonard and other writers, and represent the attempts to grapple with big ideas by minds too small to compass them. They arise from the same causes which produced Whitman, who is certainly in part also responsible. They are inevitable, and there is no harm in them. They are at any rate indigenous, and when another big mind arrives may again find competent expression."

DEFYING THE "TECHNIQUE" OF ART

THE VOGUE of Walt Whitman with the non-American world has never been hurt by the fact that he was quite innocent of the technique of poetry—at least of the accepted technique of accepted poets. Whatever stumbling-block this limitation provided seemed to fall only in the way of Whitman's fellow countrymen. His case is in some senses paralleled by our younger successful playwrights, who, whether they know it or not, are successful just because they have no technique. This fact is pointed out by the English playwright, Mr. W. Somerset Maugham, who has just terminated a visit among us; but he put it in a form a little more polite in saying that "there are as many technics as there are successful plays." Of course the dictum will strike our schools and universities as terribly perverting, for, as the New York *Sun* points out, they, in league with many literary periodicals, have been attempting to "manufacture writers by teaching them 'technique.'" Mr. Maugham's conclusions against this practise, *The Sun* further suggests, "may produce somewhat of a shock upon rising authors who are being shown exactly how to produce 'the great American novel' or 'the great American play'; still in the long run such outspoken views will do much toward putting a vast amount of literary buncombe to rout." Here is what Mr. Maugham said to an interviewer for the New York *Times:*

"The native American play is an admirable product, for three reasons—for the freshness of its material, the veracity of its representation, and its splendid variety of speed in performance, and, of course, the greatest of these is freshness of material, for new matter put upon the stage is to the theater what new blood is to the human body.

"For these virtues in native play-writing I really believe America has to thank nothing else than American democracy, but by democracy I mean democratic taste in the selection and the use of material for play-making, and a democratic hospitality on the part of audiences to give just as respectful a hearing to the author who is an obscure nobody as to an established celebrity. Your democratic search for material for plays is splendidly liberalizing to the whole craft of play-writing, for it finds plots in stones, comedies in running brooks, and plays in everything; it does not stipulate, as in the old days of the craft, that the material of a play shall be thus and so; that it shall be ordered and arranged this wise and that, and that in its final form it shall take any particular shape; but rather it sensibly goes on the assumption that any or all human character in conflict with environment, thriftily manipulated in writing, will generate a good play, serious or comic, as the matter in hand may be.

"Always most is done for the theater and for play-writing by the mind fertile in ideas, but unhampered by precedents; that is, the man who does the unusual and striking thing—his very amateur lack of so-called technical equipment lends freshness to every character or plot he touches. Within the last month I have seen American plays that have, each in its own way, smashed dozens of supposedly ironclad laws for play-writing. These plays have been by writers whose work succeeds because they fortunately do not know that it has always been a rule that no play, in performance, must ever deceive its public, or they have been plays by writers whose hands were never stayed by such other old-fashioned laws as that there must never be an empty stage during a performance, that every entrance and exit of every character must be accounted for, that any and all of the dramatic unities need be observed, that consistency of characters can no more reasonably be demanded of the theater than of life, or that one may not ever interchange media, comedy with farce or farce even with tragedy, in the composition of a play.

"In short, the splendid technical fact recognized by American playwrights—and, in fact, by the best playwrights the world over—is that there is no such thing as a technique of the drama. There are as many technics as there are successful plays; just as there are as many audiences as there are seats in a theater. Every plot calls for its own technique. The methods employed in the making of one play are no more likely to succeed in the making of another than that my clothes are apt to fit you. Plays are concerned with the objective in life; the subjective has its place, but it must always be subordinate, as in life. But it is no more possible to expect a given set of laws for play-writing to work out in the dramatic or comic molding of one mass of objective plot-matter as well as with another as it is to expect that any two given individuals in life can be assumed to act precisely the same, even under the same circumstances."

Those deliverances must be especially timely if the *Sun* writer is correct in his observation that "at no stage in the history of applied dilettantism has there been an equal output of unmeaning platitudes on the technique of writing as in these days." The determination to turn the back on convention in respect to play-writing is not confined to Mr. Maugham, for we find Mr. John Palmer writing to this effect in the London *Saturday Review:*

"Books even have been written on the mysteries and intricate wonders of dramatic craftsmanship; and there are people who hire themselves out to young playwrights for a small fee as critical advisers. The young playwright who has anything to do with such books or such people deserves to invest his money without any visible or invisible return—surely the worst thing that could happen to a man in a society founded on capital. A few moments' intelligent reflection would show this foolish young playwright that fitting his ideas to the framework of a modern stage is not an enterprise requiring expert mysterious knowledge. Any one who has the shadow of a right to believe that he is a budding dramatist, who feels within himself a particle of the quality described in the manuals as dramatic instinct, must also know that, compared with the job of getting ideas or seeing characters for a play, the job of complying with the obvious requirements of dramatic form is childishly easy. The author who can conceive a twentieth-century *Hamlet* is not likely to be worried about getting him on and off the twentieth-century stage, or about contriving suitable opportunities for the display of his character. To be a great dramatist requires imaginative genius; the rest requires only common sense. Therefore, young sir, when the professional man of the theater talks to you of structure and technical effects, you will know that he is talking nonsense. Perhaps he knows he is talking nonsense, wishing to spare your feelings, or to conceal his inability to declare exactly what is wrong with your work. Perhaps he does not know that he is talking nonsense. In that case he is a thoroughgoing professional man of the theater, and you would be well advised to pay not the least attention to anything he says. As to people who write manuals of craftsmanship, either they are very stupid, or we must suppose some radical defect of character. The intelligent critic who really thinks his advice is likely to be of value to aspiring authors, and puts upon it a fee, is either a disingenuous quack or a conceited coxcomb.

"All this heartrending talk about technical equipment and the laws of craft is not, of course, confined to the theater. Every art is infested with insane professional experts who impose equally upon the artistic neophyte and the public. It may be laid down as an indisputable general rule that the technique of any art is utterly negligible, compared with the imaginative energy required to set it going. If I had a great dramatic idea, the technique for its expression would come to me as a matter of course. If I had a furious impulse to express myself in music, it would take me less than six months to master the language. Technique is only of first-rate importance to people who have nothing to say. The professional dramatist or musician, who only after years of hard labor has mastered the grammar of his art, and, having lost his wits in the process, is thereafter insanely afflicted into supposing that to write grammatically is necessarily to write something worth reading, proves the point of this article as clearly as the genius whose grammar is of no importance at all as compared with the thing it enables him to say."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

MORE "NEW RELIGION" FROM DR. ELIOT

DR. ELIOT'S "Twentieth Century Religion" names God "Our Father." Such a title implies the divinity of Christ, declare certain New York clergymen, who, with other ministers elsewhere, are eagerly discussing the Harvard ex-president's enlargements to his new religion. Two years ago he published an article on the "Twentieth Century Religion," and since the new year opened the American Unitarian Association has issued another of Dr. Eliot's articles on the same theme. His pronouncements show him a "very poor theologian," thinks Dr. Charles A. Eaton, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. Some of the points on which Dr. Eliot's faith differs from orthodoxy are stated in this paragraph:

"God did not make man out of the dust of the ground. God did not turn stone mason and give into the hands of Moses the Ten Commandments. Neither did the sun stand still for Joshua. Neither did Jonah go through his thrilling experience in the closed quarters of the whale."

There are no miracles, dogmas, or creeds in Dr. Eliot's new religion. "Men of science," he declares, "have no faith in magic or miracles." He writes:

"N thinking person now accepts as anything but primitive myth or fanciful poetry the story of the Garden of Eden or the portrait of God in the second chapter of Genesis as a being who formed man out of the dust of the ground, as a child fashions an image out of snow or clay.

"The Creator is for modern man a sleepless, active energy and will, which yesterday, to-day, and forever actuates all things, as the human spirit actuates its own body, so small and yet so inconceivably complex.

"By savage man the gods were recognized chiefly in the irresistible catastrophies of nature, in the lightning, the earthquake, the flood and the drought, the volcano and the mighty wind.

"Twentieth-century people recognize God chiefly in the wonderful energies of sound, light, and electricity, in the vital process of plants and animals, in human love and aspirations, and in the evolution of human society."

The New York *Herald*, which prints in a Boston dispatch these excerpts that have set the clergymen talking, gives also, whether in Dr. Eliot's words or not, these other characteristics:

"Christ will be the supreme teacher.

"The Church of the future will have more reverence for the personality of Jesus.

"It will prefer liberty to authority.

"It will see neither deities nor demons in the forces and processes of nature.

"It will rob death of its terror.

"It will dwell on goodness, life, and truth.

"The brotherhood of man will be its outcome."

Dr. Eliot has an advocate in Dr. Thomas Van Ness, pastor of the Second Church (Unitarian), Boston. The New York *Herald* gives his views in these words:

"The Church of the future, Dr. Eliot says, will prefer liberty to authority. I agree with him. The minute you believe in democracy you believe in liberty. If you believe in Romanism you believe in authority. Dr. Eliot's whole idea is in decided accord with the principles of democracy. The coming battle of the future is to be between liberty and authority, and it must be fought. If the United States is to continue as a democracy it can only do so because we are all related as brothers of our Father and have a feeling of kinship for each other.

"The higher conception you have of God the less you will believe in miracles. The more you have confidence in the absolute rectitude of God the less will you believe that he will break his laws or that he works by interference or miracles. Man is dependable only in so far as you can trust him. If he agrees to do certain things and violates his word, you lose faith in him.

"I agree with Dr. Eliot when he says that a belief in religion as it should be accepted will rob death of its terrors. If you believe that God's life is eternal, as St. Paul said that 'the Spirit of God dwelleth within us,' the moment you get that absolutely fixt in your mind, it is of no importance whether Jesus arose from the dead or not. The story of Jesus arising from the dead is but one of the childlike conceptions which have no basis in fact. It is one of those beautiful ideas that have grown up like Santa Claus, that had a value once, but for which there is no longer need. Dr. Eliot is right when he says that men have no longer faith in miracles or magic."

Philadelphia furnishes a supporter in Rabbi Berkowitz, of the Rodef Shalom, who says:

"Dr. Eliot needs no defender. The truths he tells no man can deny. The inferences he draws are not to be met by sneers. The great religious precept of the brotherhood of man is coming to its own because the concept of God as our common Father has been deepened in the human heart. Dr. Eliot's paper is strongly constructive."

Dr. Eaton, who is quoted in several daily papers, has this answer for the twentieth-century theologian:

"Unitarianism has failed in the United States. Many years ago Ernest Renan predicted its failure, because, in his language, it undertook to have religion without mystery, rationalism without criticism, high intellectual culture without poetry. As an institution Unitarianism had the best start of any religious body of recent times. But, in spite of social, financial, intellectual, and moral prestige, it has fallen fast and pitifully behind, while the people who believe in God as God Almighty, the Ruler of the Universe, as the personal Father, who created men, who rules them, who loves and judges them, who has redeemed them through the vicarious atonement given by his divine Son, Jesus Christ, are growing more powerful all the time.

"To reduce religion to the bones of cold intellectualism is to have no religion at all. There is much in Dr. Eliot's address of worth and value, but to make the religion which he presents the foundation of our whole life is to fall into the blackest failure and despair.

"Such religion is nothing more nor less than New England Unitarianism in its best clothes—very learned, very cold, and very futile. It will never send forth missionaries, nor found institutions, nor inspire reformations. It will appropriate what is brought to it by positive achievements in every walk of life, but has nothing to give in return.

"It is a pity, when the world is asking for bread, that we should persist in handing it a stone."

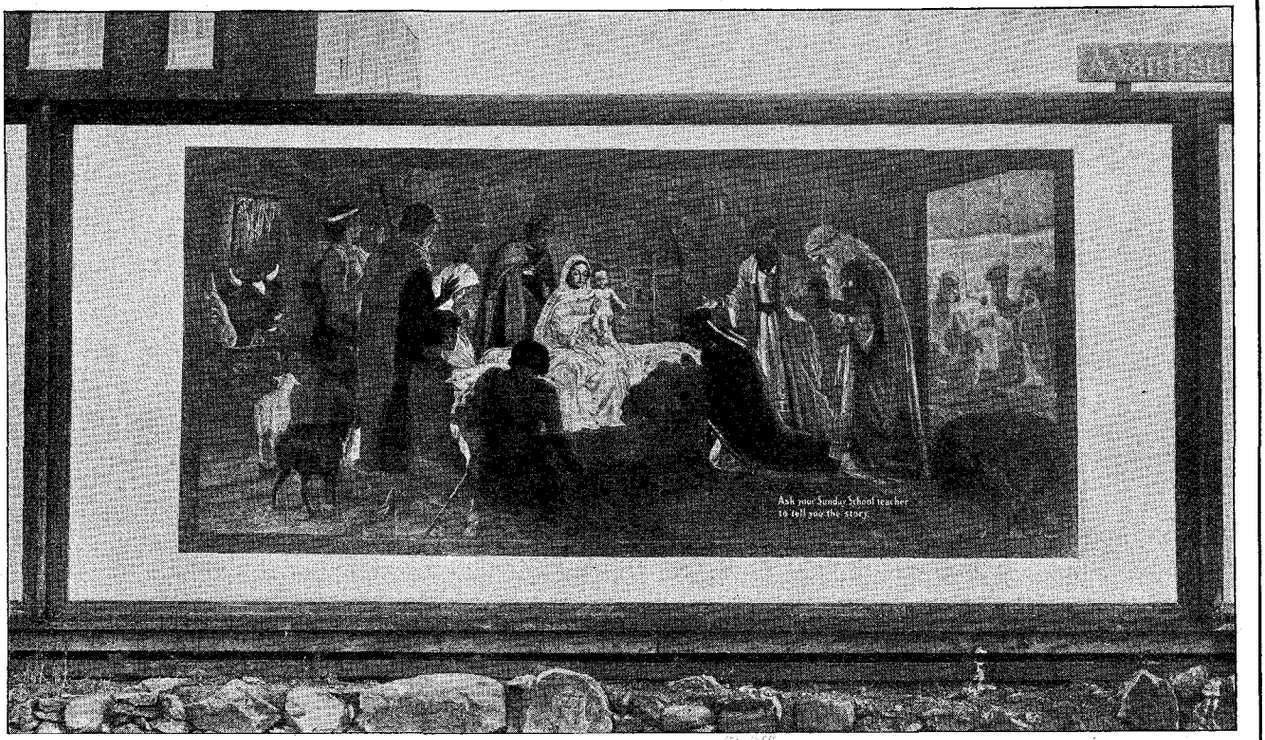
The Herald prints this statement of the Methodist Bishop Berry, of Philadelphia:

"Why do not Dr. Eliot and his Boston friends suggest something new? His words are only a rehash of old platitudes which have been given currency in that quarter for years. I suppose it is necessary to do something periodically in defense of a religion which has no missionary propaganda, no reformatory power, has never had any message for men and women who have gone into the depths of sin and despair. I do not at all agree with those who insist that the good old Doctor is in his dotage. He has been and is a thinker of respectable ability, and his present theological vagaries are only a logical outcome of a system of teaching which spurns the Christ as the Redeemer of mankind."

Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, declines to discuss the Doctor's article for publication, but a Catholic view is given in *The Catholic News* (New York):

"The older Dr. Charles W. Eliot becomes the easier does he adjust his religious standards. He is among those who think that religion must be 'up-to-date.' He says: 'No thinking

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE CHRISTMAS BILL-BOARD POSTER.

Over 7,000 of these in eight colors were put on unused bill-boards. The Poster Advertising Association desires other subjects for its campaign of free educational posters, and invites any social agency to send suggestions to Barney Link, 515 Fifth Ave.

person now accepts as anything but primitive myth or fanciful poetry the story of the Garden of Eden or that God formed man out of the dust of the ground.' Thus, at one dictum, all the professors of the Catholic faith, all the professors of the Jewish religion, all the professors of the Protestant creeds, who believe in the Divine inspiration of the Old Testament, are removed from the category of 'thinking persons.'

"Professor Eliot says there will be nothing like dogma in the twentieth-century religion. Yet, if he is to be an expounder of the religion of individualism, he begins by the extreme dogma that those hundreds of millions of people in the world who believe the Old Testament recital of creation are not even 'thinking persons.'

"Most men, in old age, reflecting upon the hereafter and the likelihood of immortality, become more inclined to faith and trust in an immortal God than in the burning days of youth. It is rare, and it is sad, to find an aged man like Dr. Eliot, now nearly four score, approaching the ending of mortal life with religious beliefs blurred and hazy, classifying millions of his fellow beings as unthinking because they think differently from himself, and, not content with his own destructiveness of irreligious thought, actually condemning these millions for their creeds, while not offering to those who read his essay a single anchor, a single standard that promises hope or happiness in a hereafter."

The New York *Sun* fancies that in spite of Dr. Eliot, "the future of religion will be much like its past," for

"Most people are essentially the same; their hopes and their ideas of happiness here and hereafter are founded on simple and ancient beliefs.

"There will be no miracles in the future religion, Dr. Eliot says. Then religion will not be of this world or the next, since both to most men have been and are perpetual miracles. Indeed, the mere existence of men, women, fatherhood, motherhood, childhood, love, faith, is a miracle. The atmosphere of wonder and incomprehensibility fills the universe; and the supernatural so-called may be stranger and more mysterious in degree but not in kind than the so-called natural and normal.

"So Dr. Eliot would extract the poetry from religion. And he supplants it by force:

"'The Creator is for modern men a sleepless active energy and will. He is recognized chiefly in the wonderful energies of sound, light, and electricity.' Yet 'men of science have no faith in magic or miracles.' What is more marvelous than the magic or miracle of these marvelous energies?"

THE CHRISTMAS POSTER

MANY WHO SAW the large poster representing the Nativity displayed on the bill-boards of cities and towns throughout the country may have "wondered what it was meant to advertise." It was natural to feel some wonder, thinks the Catholic journal *America* (New York), for "no mention is made of any theatrical production or moving-picture show; no exhortation is given to speed the jubilant feet to some department store, and none of the marvelous results were detailed that invariably follow the use of any particular medicine, beverage, or cereal." The inscription on the poster is: "Ask your Sunday-school teacher to tell you the story." *America* discovers the explanation of this apparition and passes it on with its approving comment:

"It has now transpired that the presence of the Nativity picture on our bill-boards is the result of a vote taken at the last annual convention of the Poster Advertising Association to 'utilize the advertising space at the disposal of the association in slack seasons for conducting, free of charge, a campaign of its own for the uplift of children throughout the country.' 'No other organization or movement is back of this; we merely want to do our share in this way to stop as best we can by illustrated lessons the disintegration that threatens the childhood of the big modern city. It is our Christmas present to the communities in which we live.' So 7,500 of these pictures of the Nativity were distributed at a cost of more than $10,000 to the 3,000 members of the association in this country and Canada. From time to time other appropriate and 'uplifting' posters are to follow.

"With an object similar to that which inspired the Poster Advertising Association to spread far and wide a fine picture of the Nativity, a number of our municipalities set up this year in a public square a huge Christmas tree, illuminated with myriads of colored lights and topped by a brilliant 'Star of Hope,' while thousands listened to the Christmas hymns that choral societies sang.

"To Catholics it is, of course, a keen pleasure to see cities and corporations thus emphasizing the true character of the festival that the Christian world celebrates on December 25. What makes the day Christmas is the wonderful fact that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Only Begotten Son of the Eternal Father, 'for us men and for our salvation,' was then born of the Virgin Mary. When this truth is granted all the joyful festivities associated time out of mind with Christmas become beautiful and intelligible; when that truth is denied, they become empty and meaningless."

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN TURMOIL

A BITTER CONTROVERSY starts the new year in the Anglican Church, and many observers fear the quarrel can end only in division. The little cloud rose in East Africa last summer when a band of missionaries met together in the village of Kikuyu to consider evangelical union as a means of meeting the encroachments of Mohammedanism in that section. Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians were admitted to communion with Anglicans under the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa, whereupon these too liberal churchmen were called to account by the Bishop of Zanzibar, who put their case before the Archbishop of Canterbury. Now follows, say the news dispatches, "the hurly-burly of the bishops," and Kikuyu altogether sinks into insignificance in comparison with the question whether the Established Church of England can countenance a loose construction of its communion rules. The situation is summed up in an editorial of the New York *Tribune:*

"There is a rubric in the prayer-book that no persons shall be admitted to communion unless they have been confirmed or are ready to be confirmed. And as soon as it became known that two bishops had disregarded this rubric by admitting 'sectarians' to communion, a storm of angry protest was aroused that seems to be increasing in virulence until now some of the most influential bishops in England openly express the fear that it will result in a schism which will split the Church in two. The English newspapers are full of letters pro and con on the subject, and the bitterness evoked has so greatly widened the chasm between Anglicans and non-conformists that all hopes of bringing about any kind of unity between them have been completely shattered.

"Of itself, of course, this Kikuyu incident is not important enough to produce such a commotion. A similar technical violation of the same rubric has frequently occurred in this country without causing any serious criticism. The late Bishop Doane of Albany, who was a strong High-churchman, was in the habit of admitting non-Episcopalians to communion, and justified his practise. But the fact is that for many years past the Anglo-Catholic and Modernist parties in the Anglican Church have been drifting further apart, and it is becoming more and more difficult for them to remain in the same communion. Not only is their point of view as regards the Church radically different, but they no longer hold the same creed. The Modernists put a totally different interpretation on some of the fundamental dogmas of the Church, and claim that it is not only their right but their duty to do so. The Anglo-Catholics denounce them as unbelievers and traitors, and loudly call on them to leave the Church whose creeds they have flouted. And they are using this incident in East Africa as a part of their general campaign to drive out all who give any recognition to Protestantism."

The Christian Commonwealth (London), as an interested but detached onlooker, views the case as an opportunity seized by the Bishop of Zanzibar to give point to a general attack upon the principles of the Evangelicals and the Modernists in his Church:

"The Bishop of Zanzibar has only hastened a crisis and a conflict between the forces of reaction and progress that were bound to come. He has forced the Anglican Church to answer the difficult question: 'Can the Medievalists and the Modernists any longer tolerate each other in the same Church?' The Bishop of Zanzibar, from the Catholic standpoint, has said that he can not tolerate a modernizing or a Protestantizing Anglican Church; and he hints at secession if the authorities do not formally indorse his view and condemn its opposite. Bishop Gore writes to *The Times* that 'to the great mass of High-churchmen the open communion of Kikuyu seems to involve principles so totally subversive of Catholic order and doctrine as to be strictly intolerable, in the sense that they could not continue in a fellowship which required of them to tolerate the recurrence of such incidents.' On the other hand, both the Evangelicals and the Broad-churchmen are equally determined not to allow either the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa or the principles for which they stand to be condemned. The Bishop of Durham, in a letter to *The Times*, has declared 'that if the English Church comes to pronounce authoritatively such action heretical, a new epoch of vital or mortal import will enter her history.' Bishop Tucker says: 'If any blame attaches to Bishop Willis [of Uganda] in these matters I must share it. If he is a heretic, so am I. If he is a schismatic, so am I. If he is to be sent to the stake, I am prepared to go with him.' On the other hand, Dean Henson has forcibly urged his Church not to give up its historic liberty of intercommunion and cooperation with the other Protestant Churches. And the current issue of *The Modern Churchman*, the organ of the Broad-churchmen's Union, addresses these words to the Bishop of Zanzibar: 'We are determined to keep the door open. We will not, dare not, let you shut it, but we will not force you or anybody else to go through it against his will. If this does not satisfy you, if you will not be reasonable and patient and tolerant, then we suppose you must depart.' It is sincerely to be hoped that all members of the Anglican Church who share this determination will sink their differences and unite as one man to prevent the proposals of the Kikuyu Conference for comity and communion between the Protestant Churches from being ruled out on principle both at home and abroad. Our Scottish correspondent writes: 'The Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland have all along given their sympathy and approval to the endeavors of their missionaries for a closer union. The news of the successful termination of the Kikuyu Conference was received with much satisfaction in Edinburgh, and in the light of the union negotiations at home the development of this important missionary movement abroad will be keenly followed by all Scottish Presbyterians.'"

Nearly all the secular journals as well as religious organs of England teem with letters from leading churchmen taking positive stand on one principle or another. As to the outcome no one sees at present how the matter can end. The London *Times* tries to invoke historic precedent in defense of a somewhat dubious optimism:

"There are many reasons why Churchmen, and indeed 'all who profess and call themselves "Christians,"' should regard the controversy which has arisen out of the proceedings of last June at Kikuyu with deep anxiety. We do not wish to raise any unnecessary alarm. The history of previous controversies in the Church of England will assure many who may tremble for the Ark of the Covenant at the present moment. We need not go back to the fierce theological combats of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to learn how the Church of England can recover from blows which may temporarily stun her. . . . . .

"It is true that in the present controversy it is the action of two bishops which is challenged. Certainly their responsibility for the proceedings at Kikuyu is very real, in so far as they acted as the accredited representatives of the Church. But they did no more—if so much—as the Bishop of Hereford did at the time of the Coronation, when he invited the non-conformists of his cathedral city to receive the Sacrament with him. The action in both cases may appear to many of the most devoted members of the Church of England to be against her discipline and order. Yet to fear overmuch for the highest welfare of the Church because of these attempts at intercommunion—whether ill-advised or not, we need not now determine—is scarcely worthy of men whose knowledge of history ought indeed to be 'a good cordial for drooping spirits.' The correspondence, which still continues to occupy so large a space in *The Times*, has made it clear that the East-African scheme of federation attempted to settle nothing. It contained proposals for submission to the authorities of the different bodies to whom the various delegates were responsible. The Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa, like their fellow missionaries, have also appealed to the authorities at home. At the same time there is cause for serious reflection and much patience. It is perhaps true that some members of the Church of England hold less lightly than formerly to her doctrine and discipline. They are apt to forget her glories in too deep a consciousness of her deficiencies, and under the influence of the latter they may embark on an enterprise which may end in her disruption and their own undoing."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON AND HIS FRIENDS*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

THERE seems to have been no mystery about the life of Charles Eliot Norton—nothing unexpected or cataclysmic. Whatever perturbations he may have had—and the most violent was probably resentment at the roaring Philistinism that, blow as it might upon the outside world, never crossed his lintels—they failed to disturb the well-bred placidity of his demeanor. He was always the refined, warm-hearted gentleman, but he was more: at the outset of the biographical narrative upon which his editors, with discrimination and good taste, have hung his letters, the heritage of the boy is given as a "strong moral purpose," a "concern with things of the Spirit," a "scholarly bent of mind," and a "grave devotion to a worthy end in life." Nowadays, such tendencies from an earlier generation, if they have not lost their force, have lost their intensity, so that it is rare to find a man who started life with so marked an impulse toward the good, the true, and the beautiful. Professor Norton, moreover, was sanely free both from pedantry and priggishness. The wave of culture in America has never risen higher than in him, and some day, when the reaction comes from the formidable vulgarity of taste that now besets us, with its swashbuckler affectation of robustness, this serene spirit, this keen intellect, this stainless character, will take his place as a rare type of patriot—the scholar who was faithful to his ideal of his country, for which he thought the best was none too good.

Aside from Mr. Norton's character, which is the first and dominant impression of these volumes, one is struck by the charm and precision of his epistolary style—if indeed this, too, is not a reflection of his character. The letters are among the best of his time—delightfully genial and human and, in their quotations, rather than in their original sayings, humorous. Mr. Norton was not one of the masters that

> "quite omitted
> The lore we care to know."

Even in casual glimpses of distinguished men and women he affords us a coveted intimacy, because he so quickly detects the personal equation. His sketches are often more than profiles and suggest the round. He was a dependable observer who could bring back an interesting and faithful report of any thing or person, all told with a grace and liveliness that never tire.

One turns soon to what he says and records of Emerson. They came back together from Europe in the *Olympus* (happy name!) and in the Olympian talk over their evening cigars (think of Emerson as a smoker!) the moral and philosophic aspects of the great optimist are clearly and sympathetically set forth. Norton makes scant mention of his poetry, for in common with many other intellectual men he seems not to have perceived that it is as a poet that Emerson is supreme. Other men might have written the essays or the addresses, but no one else could have struck off the profound and poignant "Threnody," or the hundred other passages of flashing imagination that illuminate even his grayest background. In a letter to Woodberry, Norton has only this to say on this point: "I find him nearer to being a poet than any other American." It takes a poet to catch a poet, and, sometimes, as in the case of Arnold's summing up of Emerson, even a poet may miss the trail.

One is eager to see what Norton has to say of Browning. In Florence, where he first saw him in 1850, he writes:

"Browning himself has a pleasant, open expression and manner, and neither in his looks nor conversation resembles the idea one would receive of him from his poems. There is nothing obscure, nothing different from what you would expect from any man of taste and letters in his conversation. His manners are quite simple, he claims nothing for himself, and does not suggest or call upon you to recognize in any way that he is a poet."

Later, in London, he calls him "the freshest, most ardent, and most unconventionally individual man in society." Anyone who met the poet even casually, as did the writer of this article, will confirm the accuracy of these impressions, which give the effect of divination.

The one of Norton's friends who occupies most space in the letters is Carlyle. The cordial relations between two men of temperaments so different it would have been almost as difficult to foresee as those between Carlyle and Emerson. One letter written before Tyndall took Norton to Cheyne Row reports Fitzjames Stephens's remark that Carlyle was "habitually in a state of very cheerful despondency appropriate to the most wilfully dyspeptic man in her Majesty's dominions." But Norton's candor and breadth of sympathy discovered the meat in the chestnut-bur, and what he has to say of the Sage of Chelsea at seventy-four is a corrective (as he frankly intended it should be) of Froude's misreading of the most misunderstood of all the *genus irritabile*. These volumes are full of good talk, but nothing is more pungent than Carlyle's, even when he missed the mark, as he often did. Here is an instance: He told Norton that he would like to leave certain books to some New England institution as a testimony of his appreciation of the goodness of our people toward him. Norton thanked him and added:

"This pleases me the more because I fancied that you thought that we were going in my country in such a direction, and at such a rate, that we should soon have no institutions left.

"'Ah,' said he, 'ye've verra much mistaken me. I think ye're doin' the wark for which Providence designed ye, peoplin' a great continent—the finest part maybe o' the warld—with a better race o' Englishmen, to be forever a mighty nation, tho ye're far from walkin' in the paths o' parfect wisdom. And, in truth, I don't think ye'll get into relation with the stars till ye erect some kind o' Kingship over ye, nor till ye mak' the vote o' Jesus Christ o' more weight and value than that o' Judas Iscariot. . . . But, on the whole, spite o' all your wild freedom and fourth o' July effervescences, I don't see but what your chance is as good as that o' any nation goin'. In fact, ye seem to have got a kind o' king over you now. Your new President [Grant] has learned the vartue o' the silences,—which is a great way toward power."

This was Carlyle's blunt way of making the *amende* for his earlier misjudgments of America.

Norton, always having more feeling for what was valuable in a man than for what was objectionable, summed up the perversity and the virtues of Carlyle in this compact statement:

"After making allowance for the extravagance, the wilfulness, and the recklessness of Carlyle, there remains a vast balance of what is strong, masculine, and tender in his nature. If one saw much of him, and accepted him sympathetically for what he is, one could hardly fail to become strongly attached to him. At bottom he is more mild than grim, and his humor is clearly allied with kindliness of heart and disposition. It has saved him from ruin by Calvinism and by flattery. His individuality is precious in these days of conformity and conventionalism, even in its excesses."

It is impossible here to do more than mention the chief of Norton's other friends, of whom one sees much or little in these volumes. Among them were, in England, Ruskin, Leslie Stephen, Clough, Dickens, Mill, Matthew Arnold, Burne-Jones, and William Morris; and in America, Lowell, Holmes, the elder Olmsted, Samuel G. Ward, Eliot, Howells, Woodberry, and others. These formed a goodly company of sages and wits, and what is said of them and by them makes delightful reading. The two volumes suggest what good talk there must have been in Norton's day. Think, for instance, of the memorable dinner to Lowell at the Revere House on the eve of his sailing for Europe in June, 1855. Norton writes of it to Clough:

"Longfellow was at the head of the table, and Felton sat opposite to him. Lowell was at Longfellow's right hand and Emerson at his left—and the rest of the party was made up of Holmes and Tom Appleton, and Parsons, and Agassiz, and Pierce, and eight or ten others, all clever men. Longfellow proposed Lowell's health in such a happy and appropriate way as to strike the true keynote of the feeling of the time. Then Holmes read a little poem of Farewell that he had written, and then, after an interval filled up with conversation, he produced two letters addrest to Lowell,

*Letters of Charles Eliot Norton. With biographical comment by his daughter, Sara Norton, and M. A. DeWolfe Howe. In two volumes, illustrated. Pp. 514 and 510. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $5 net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

one from the Rev. Homer Wilbur and the other from Hosea Biglow. They were very cleverly done, full of humor and fun,—and made great shouts of laughter, which continued all through the evening to roll up in great waves from the end of the table, where Felton and the best laughers generally were seated. It was really a delightful, genial, youthful time, and had Lowell only just come home, instead of being just about to go off, nothing would have been wanting."

A pendant to the foregoing is this paragraph from a letter to Leslie Stephen:

"I wonder whether you would agree with me that the set of men of letters, and their kindred, whom we have known, is a good deal the best that the world has seen; not the greatest, perhaps, but the pleasantest to live with, the best-intentioned and honestest. Froude, for instance, is a moral contemporary of Warburton rather than the men of to-day—interesting as a survival. But there are no such liars as Pope, or cynics as Swift, or vulgarians as Gay, or sycophants as Young, or mockers as Sterne,—indeed, you and I find it uncommonly difficult to pick our own friends to pieces. We can warrant them to posterity —almost every one of them,—as better than their reputation."

There is no space left to speak of the scholarly aspects of Norton's life—his Dante studies and translation, his writings on art, ranging from the Greek and the Renaissance to the English Preraffaelites and the Japanese, nor of that often undervalued activity of the man-of-letters, his editing and his criticism, in Norton's case always done with trained scruples and with proportion and right accent. The total impression of the volumes is of a man of rare refinement and deep affections and with a keen perception of literary, artistic, and ethical values exprest in clear, suave, sympathetic, illuminating words. That he was not a "gentle hermit," but an actor in public affairs, as well as a student of them, is shown on many a page. Let us close with two instances related to subjects of interest to-day.

In 1879 he bore an important part in the movement which resulted in the New York State reservation of Niagara Falls. In close association with him were Frederick Law Olmsted, Mr. (now Sir) Henry Norman, and the Rev. J. B. Harrison. The *rationale* of the conservation of great scenery is admirably stated in this passage from a letter of Norton's to Harrison, which it is to be hoped will fall under the eye of President Wilson:

"I should be glad to have you write something to indicate to the mass of unreflecting, uneducated Americans what the value of noble scenery may be in its influence upon life and character; to show them how it should be regarded, and to point out to them the need of self-education in order properly to appreciate the beauty of Nature, and to recognize the lessons for life which are to be drawn from it. The mass of visitors to Niagara go there to look at it as a curious phenomenon, one that excites their wonder and stimulates their national pride, as being the finest and most famous waterfall in the world. Very few of them recognize in it one of those works of Nature which is fitted to elevate and refine the character, and to quicken the true sense of the relations of man with that Nature of which he is a part, to the beauty of which he should be sensitive, and of whose noble works he should feel himself to be the guardian."

Norton's views on war and peace were set forth cogently in an address on "True Patriotism," in which he vigorously opposed the war of 1898 with Spain. He said, in part:

"A generation has grown up that has known nothing of war. The blessings of peace have been poured out upon us. We have congratulated ourselves that we were free from the misery and the burdens that standing armies have brought upon the nations of the Old World. 'Their fires,'—I cite a fine phrase of Sir Philip Sidney in a letter to Queen Elizabeth—'Their fires have given us light to see our own quietness.' And now of a sudden, without cool deliberation, without prudent preparation, the nation is hurried into war, and America, she who more than any other land was pledged to peace and good will on earth, unsheathes her sword, compels a weak and unwilling nation to fight, rejecting without due consideration her earnest and repeated offers to meet every legitimate demand of the United States. It is a bitter disappointment to the lover of his country; it is a turning-back from the path of civilization to that of barbarism.

"'There never was a good war,' said Franklin. There have, indeed, been many wars in which a good man must take part, and take part with grave gladness to defend the cause of justice. . . . But if a war be undertaken for the most righteous end, before the resources of peace have been tried and proved vain to secure it, that war has no defense; it is a national crime."

Whether for their content or their standards, these wholesome volumes cannot be too highly recommended. They are an unnegligible part of the literary history of the nineteenth century.

A TRAVEL CLASSIC

Kinglake, A. W. Eothen; or, Traces of Travel in the East. Large 8vo. Illustrated by Frank Brangwyn. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

"Eothen" is one of the few prose classics of its kind produced in the Victorian age. The author published it in his thirty-fifth year after writing it once and rewriting it three times. Even after he had refined and castigated the literary style of the work into a wonderful purity, picturesqueness, and subtle humor, he laments the possible failure of his attempts to subdue the "almost boisterous tone" of the original writing. It was his purpose to exclude from it "all valuable matter derived from the works of others," and his success lies in his power of describing the pictures and reflections caught in his own mind from a journey through the most varied and historically interesting countries of the Near East. This splendid edition is illustrated by Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A., one of the best known illustrating artists in Europe and our own country. The colored illustrations are of remarkable beauty, and original in treatment; but besides these there are many bold and vigorous vignettes and sketches in black and white. The introduction is written by S. L. Bensusan, who is an authority on Morocco, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, where he has served as special correspondent to several London papers. It shows a keen appreciation of Kinglake, his life, work, and character as a man whose fame the world would not willingly let die.

Educators Everywhere

are speaking out against the use of coffee and tea with growing children.

In the young, susceptibility to harmful drugs—such as "caffeine," in coffee and tea, is more marked than in persons of mature years.

And just as the adult coffee or tea drinker suffers from nerve irritability, heart disorder, digestive disturbances and other ills, so the child with its far more sensitive make-up often suffers a hurt which may show in deficiency of learning ability or physical frailty—more noticeable to the teacher than to parents.

The thing for parents to do is to keep coffee and tea out of the reach of our little citizens. The most unkind thing a mother can do is to place a cup of coffee before her child.—Dr. E. A. Peterson, Medical Director Public Schools, Cleveland, O.

The symptoms produced by coffee-drinking can be observed in the arrested physical and mental development of children.—Dr. Otto Juettner, Sec. Cincinnati Polyclinic, Cincinnati, O.

In the light of such testimony the parent who gives a child coffee or tea is taking grave chances of ruining the child's health.

Mothers, quick to remedy wrong health conditions, yet reluctant to deny childish pleasure its hot breakfast cup, now use

POSTUM

—a pure food-drink made of wheat. It is free from caffeine or any other drug, and children can drink it at every meal and grow strong and rosy.

"There's a Reason"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR was perhaps the first American negro to achieve eminence as a writer of poetry. There had been negro song-writers before him, but they had not written anything properly to be defined as literature. Dunbar, writes Mr. William Dean Howells in his introduction to "The Complete Poems of Paul Laurence Dunbar" (Dodd, Mead & Co.), "was the only man of pure African blood and of American civilization to feel the negro life esthetically and express it lyrically." And in the same introduction (which was published during the poet's lifetime in the volume called "Lyrics of Lowly Life") he writes: "He has at least produced something that, however much we may critically disagree about it, we can not well refuse to enjoy; in more than one piece he has produced a work of art."

The first poem which we quote from this excellent collection is written in what may be called "literary" English; it has about it nothing to indicate the fact that its author is a negro. Every one who has ever written verse—and that means every one who ever reads verse—will feel the truth and beauty of these lines.

The Poet and His Song

BY PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR

A song is but a little thing,
And yet what joy it is to sing;
In hours of toil it gives me zest
And when at eve I long for rest,
When cows come home along the bars,
And in the fold I hear the bell,
As night, the shepherd, herds his stars,
I sing my song, and all is well.

There are no ears to hear my lays,
No lips to lift a word of praise;
But still, with faith unaltering,
I live and laugh and love and sing,
What matter yon unheeding throng?
They can not feel my spirit's spell.
Since life is sweet and love is long,
I sing my song, and all is well.

My days are never days of ease:
I till my ground and prune my trees,
When ripened gold is all the plain,
I put my sickle in the grain.
I labor hard, and toil and sweat,
While others dream within the dell;
But even while my brow is wet,
I sing my song, and all is well.

Sometimes the sun, unkindly hot,
My garden makes a desert spot;
Sometimes a blight upon the tree
Takes all my fruit away from me;
And then with throes of bitter pain
Rebellious passions rise and swell;
But—life is more than fruit or grain,
And so I sing, and all is well.

Here is a delightful song, with spontaneous mirth in its gay rhythm.

The Corn-Stalk Fiddle

BY PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR

When the corn's all cut and the bright stalks shine
Like the burnished spears of a field of gold;
When the field-mice rich on the nubbins dine
And the frost comes white and the wind blows cold,
Then it's heigho! fellows, and hi-diddle-diddle,
For the time is ripe for the corn-stalk fiddle.

And you take a stalk that is straight and long,
With an expert eye to its worthy points;

"Wherever I roam
On my globe-trotting rambles
There's no place like home,
And no soup like *Campbell's.*"

The song that reached her heart

In fact it reaches all our hearts—especially when they are accompanied by hungry appetites and the near approach of the dinner hour.

Then is the time we most keenly appreciate the satisfying song of

Campbell's Tomato Soup

With its inviting fragrance and natural color, its tasty zest which appeals to the most critical, and its wholesome nourishing after-effect there is indeed no other soup like it.

For a bisque or "Cream-of-tomato" prepare it with milk or cream as indicated on the label. You'll find this no trouble at all. And you'll say you never tasted anything more tempting.

Your money back if not satisfied.

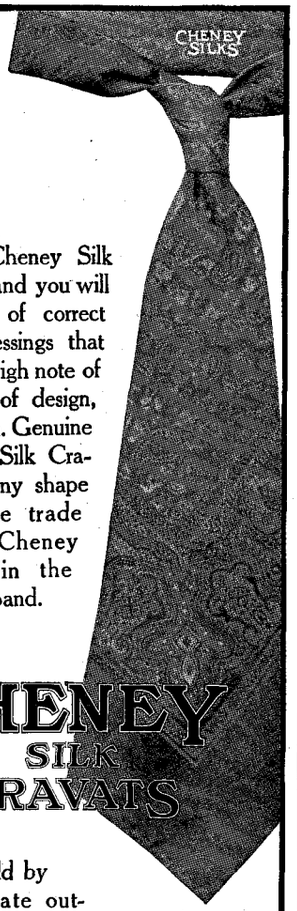
21 kinds — 10c a can

Asparagus	Clam Chowder	Pea
Beef	Consommé	Pepper Pot
Bouillon	Julienne	Printanier
Celery	Mock Turtle	Tomato
Chicken	Mulligatawny	Tomato-Okra
Chicken-Gumbo (Okra)	Mutton Broth	Vegetable
Clam Bouillon	Ox Tail	Vermicelli-Tomato

Campbell's Soups

Look for the red-and-white label

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Wear Cheney Silk Cravats and you will be sure of correct neck dressings that are the high note of quality, of design, of fashion. Genuine Cheney Silk Cravats of any shape bear the trade name "Cheney Silks" in the neckband.

CHENEY SILK CRAVATS

are sold by first-rate outfitters everywhere.

CHENEY BROTHERS
Silk Manufacturers
4th Avenue and 18th Street
New York

TRADE MARK
Steerease
PATENT APPL'D FOR

For Absolute Control of the Steering Wheel

How often has your heart jumped when the steering wheel slipped through your hand?

Don't put your own safety and that of your friends in jeopardy again. Put a Steerease on your wheel.

Steerease is a soft rubber cover, flexible, yet affords a firm and unyielding grip. It never slips, and is not affected by hot, cold, wet or dry weather. The rubber retains heat and keeps the hands warm in winter. The soft surface will not callous the hands as does driving with unprotected wheel.

Steerease may be quickly attached to any wheel; full directions enclosed with every box. Mailed to any part of the U. S. or Canada. Price $3.00. Send for Booklet L. D. Agents wanted.

THE STEEREASE COMPANY
110 West 34th Street New York City N. Y.

Adds Greatly to the finish of the wheel

Steerease Does *Not* Lace On

And you think of the bubbling strains of song
That are bound between its pithy joints—
Then you cut out strings, with a bridge in the middle,
With a corn-stalk bow for a corn-stalk fiddle.

Then the strains that grow as you draw the bow
O'er the yielding strings with a practised hand!
And the music's flow never loud but low
Is the concert note of a fairy band.
Oh, your dainty songs are a misty riddle
To the simple sweets of the corn-stalk fiddle.....

"Salute your partners," comes the call;
"All join hands and circle round."
"Grand train back," and "Balance all."
Footsteps lightly spurn the ground.
"Take your lady and balance down the middle"
To the merry strains of the corn-stalk fiddle.

So the night goes on and the dance is o'er,
And the merry girls are homeward gone;
But I see it all in my sleep once more,
And I dream till the very break of dawn
Of an impish dance on a red-hot griddle
To the screech and scrape of a corn-stalk fiddle.

And here, as an example of the sort of work with which this poet's name is chiefly associated, is a dialect poem. Dunbar proved (as Burns proved years before) that the beauty of a poem is sometimes not obscured, but heightened, by the use of dialectal words and idioms.

Little Brown Baby

BY PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR

Little brown baby wif spa'klin' eyes,
Come to yo' pappy an' set on his knee.
What you been doin', suh—makin' san' pies?
Look at dat bib—you's ez dirty ez me.
Look at dat mouf—dat's merlasses, I bet;
Come hyeah, Maria, an' wipe off his han's.
Bees guine to ketch you an' eat you up yit,
Bein' so sticky an' sweet—goodness lan's!

Little brown baby wif spa'klin' eyes,
Who's pappy's darlin' an' who's pappy's chile?
Who is it all de day nevah once tries
Fu' to be cross, er once loses dat smile?
Whah did you get dem teef? My, you's a scamp!
Whah did dat dimple come f'om in yo' chin?
Pappy do' know you—I b'lieves you's a tramp;
Mammy, dis hyeah's some ol' straggler got in!

Let's th'ow him outen de do' in the san';
We do' want stragglers a-layin' 'roun' hyeah
Let's gin him 'way to de big buggah-man,
I know he's hidin' erroun' hyeah right neah.
Buggah-man, buggah-man, come in de do',
Hyeah's a bad boy you kin have fu' to eat.
Mammy an' pappy do' want him no mo',
Swaller him down f'om his haid to his feet!

Dah, now, I t'ought dat you'd hug me up close.
Go back, ol' buggah, you sha'n't have dis boy,
He ain't no tramp, ner no straggler, of co'se;
He's pappy's pa'dner, an' playmate, an' joy.
Come to you' pallet now—go to yo' res';
Wisht you could allus know ease an' cleah skies;
Wisht you could stay jes' a chile on my breas'—
Little brown baby wif spa'klin' eyes!

James Stephens nowadays writes poems of great simplicity—strangely different from his "Insurrections." This little study in ingratitude appeared in *Harper's Magazine*.

By the Curb

BY JAMES STEPHENS

There was a sparrow in the street,
And he was not a bit afraid;
He flew between a horse's feet,
And ate his supper undismayed;
I think the horse knew very well
The bird came for the grains that fell.

For his eye was looking down,
And he danced the corn about
In his nose-bag, till the brown
Grains of corn were tumbled out;
And I fancy that he said,
"Eat it up, young Speckle-Head."

The driver soon came back again,
And he climbed into the dray;
Then he tightened up the rein,
And the sparrow hopped away;
But when the horse's ribs were hit,
The sparrow didn't care a bit.

Not long ago, mention was made in these columns of the scarcity of well-wrought quatrains in contemporary verse. Here is an eight-line poem (from the London *Academy*) which shows that there still are poets able to express a tremendous thought in a few words.

Influence

BY WILFRID THORLEY

A bell-stroke moves the dew
From leaf to ground,
Tho far away outflew
That breath of sound.
When drenchèd flowers o'erflow
Their chalices,
Deeper the nets must go
In far-off seas.

From another London paper (*The Outlook*) we take this sonnet. Particularly in the octave, it is full of music and color, and the meaning is developed in the sestet with exquisite artistry.

Deaf

BY H. M. WAITHMAN

These have I lost: now cushats only call
In long-lost groves down vales of memory;
And cuckoos sing in springs that used to be;
While owls go hooting, weirdly musical,
'Neath purple nights that have been buried all
In the dark tomb of years; and ceaselessly
The singing rills reecho from a sea
Where long ago they found their funeral.

And thro' the dusty crannies of my heart
The winds go wailing; and the dancing leaves
Beat their fine joys behind my closèd eyes;
While in a secret storehouse set apart
I hear the sobbing of a sea that grieves,
And of a little summer wind that dies.

Of the Christmas poem written by the Poet Laureate of England and printed in the London *Times*, this at least may be said, that it is in every way characteristic of Dr. Robert Bridges. It is written in a rhythm which was a favorite with the court minstrels of the fourteenth century, a rhythm which Dr. Bridges handles with considerable skill. His peculiar theories of accent, however, give the poem a sound strange to modern ears. Dr. Bridges will always remain, it seems, the poet of a small circle. We quote two stanzas.

Christmas Eve

BY ROBERT BRIDGES

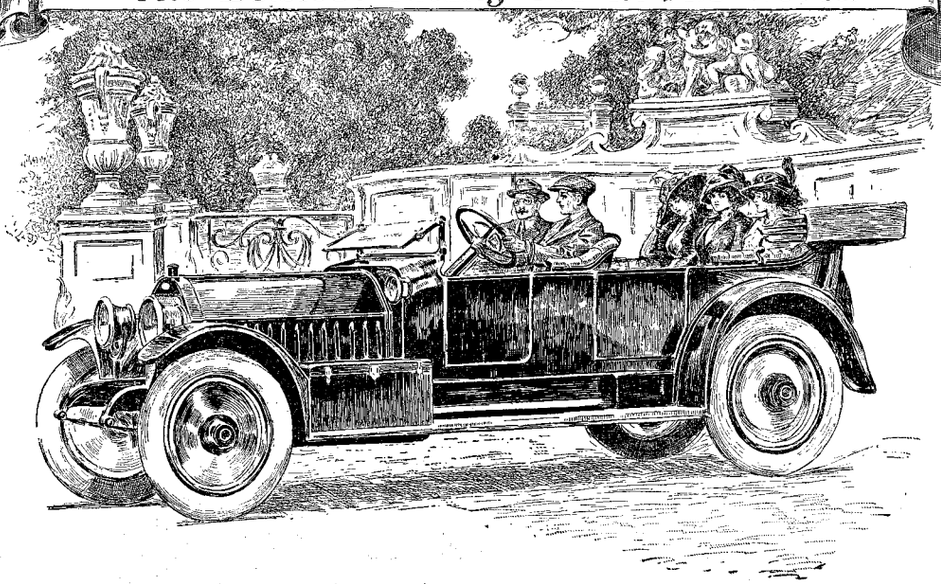
. . . Now blessed be the towers ' that crown
England so fair,
That stand up strong in prayer ' unto God for our souls:
Blessed be their founders ' (said I) and our country-folk
Who are ringing for Christ ' in the belfries to-night
With arms lifted to clutch ' the rattling ropes that race
Into the dark above ' and the mad romping din.

But to me heard afar ' it was heav'nly music,
Angels' song comforting ' as the comfort of Christ
When he spake tenderly ' to his sorrowful flock:
The old words came to me ' by the riches of time
Mellow'd and transfigured ' as I stood on the hill
Hark'ning in the aspect ' of th' eternal silence.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The MARMON

"The Easiest Riding Car In The World"



Announcing the Marmon "Forty One"

Marmon "Forty One"

Six-cylinder engine, 41 to 70 horse power, a marvel of velvety smoothness and silent power. An improvement on the famous automatic, force feed, oiling system originated and developed on Marmon cars eliminates noise by valve mechanism operating in circulating oil bath. 132-inch wheelbase. Three point support for both engine and transmission. Straight line shaft drive and full floating rear axle. 25 gallon gasoline tank and tire holder mounted on frame in rear. Electric starting, lighting, horn, power tire pump and equipment for every requirement. Touring Car for five or four passengers, Roadster or Speedster, $3,250.00; Limousine, $4,750.00; Chassis, $3,000.00; f. o. b. factory, Indianapolis.

A remarkable, medium-sized six-cylinder car of ample capacity and power to take you over the most difficult roads and grades in comfort—

A car that throttles down to a crawl or goes at breathless speed without gear shifting—

A car of beauty with every convenience and luxury known to motordom—and not a few that have been heretofore unknown—

In all, a car of Marmon quality—the highest expression of real automobile value.

Inquiries to our factory or to the Marmon dealer in any city will be treated with the respect and consideration which the average purchaser of the high class car desires and expects.

Marmon "48"

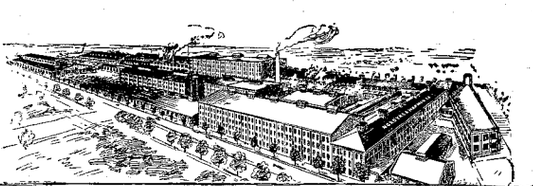
Six-cylinder, 48-80 h. p., 145-inch wheel-base with short turning ability, eliminating the old objections to long wheelbase. Body types and equipment to meet every requirement. The only big car with small car advantages. Wonderful riding qualities and surpassing power and flexibility. A car developed by years of thorough tests to meet every demand of the exacting buyer.

Marmon "32"

Four-cylinder, 32-40 h. p., 120-inch wheel-base, body types and equipment to meet every requirement. A rational, logical car for touring and city use. Years of satisfactory service have proved its economy in tires, fuel and upkeep —plus smooth, delightful operation and durability.

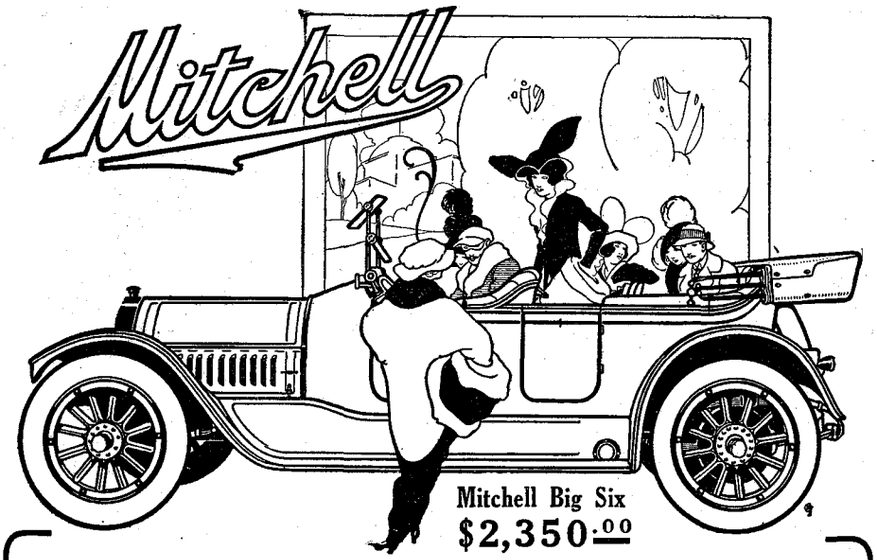
Nordyke & Marmon Co.

INDIANAPOLIS (Established - 1851) INDIANA



Sixty Years of Successful Manufacturing

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Mitchell Sixes

Products of Long Experience

This company has been building popular priced sixes longer than any other automobile concern in this country. Hence the sixes we offer are the product of many years of experience and in no sense experiments.

The *Mitchell Little Six* which was known as the "Baby Six" in 1912, is, in our opinion, the most logical investment in the automobile market. It is not only the sensible compromise between big and little power and passenger capacity, but it has everything that any high-priced car can offer you.

It has quality that insures long life. It has the style of beauty that the exacting mind demands. It has as much speed and power as any person can desire. It will hold its place in any company and look classy and work perfectly for several years to come. Its equipment is complete, and details thereof sterling in character. The price, $1,895, brings this smart car to your door ready for instant use. There is nothing left for you to buy—no extras—no appurtenances.

The *Mitchell Big Six* is the biggest and best car at the price that has ever been produced. It is built along the same lines as the Little Six save that it has ten horse-power more, somewhat larger tires, greater passenger capacity. Yet the quality of the two are identical. The equipment is precisely the same—the outward beauty similar. For a big family car the Big Six has no equal in America and there is nothing as good for less than $3,500 or $4,000. The price of the Mitchell Big Six is only $2,350.

The *Mitchell Four* is intended for those who feel that they cannot afford either of the Sixes. It is the only four-cylinder car we make. We build it to meet the demand of those persons who still like a four-cylinder car of class at a popular price. It has the same equipment as the other two cars and sells for $1,595. We want you to look this car over minutely and then ask yourself if there is a four-cylinder car at anywhere near the price that can compare with this one in any detail.

Here is the Equipment for all the Mitchell Models Which is Included in the List Prices as Given:

Electric self-starter and generator—electric lights—electric horn—electric magnetic exploring lamp—mohair top and dust cover—Tungsten valves—Jiffy quick-action side curtains—quick-action two-piece rain vision wind shield—demountable rims with one extra—Speedometer—double extra tire carrier—Bair bow holders—license plate bracket—pump, jack and complete set of first-class tools.

Specifications of the Three Great Mitchell Models:

Mitchell Little Six—fifty horse-power—132-inch wheel base—36 x 4½-in. tires—two or five passenger capacity	$1,895
Mitchell Big Six—sixty horse-power—144-inch wheel base—37 x 5-in. tires—seven passenger capacity	$2,350
Mitchell Four—forty horse-power—four cylinders—120-inch wheel base—36 x 4½-in. tires—two or five passenger capacity	$1,595

All Prices F. O. B. Racine

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.

Racine, Wis, U.S.A.

Eighty Years of Faithful Service to the American Public

Folding BATH TUB

Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and description. Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 124 Vance Street, Toledo, O.

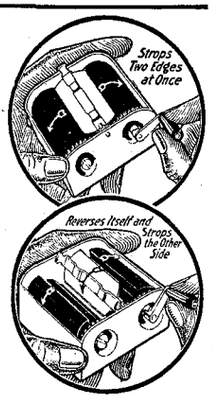
Do Your Printing!

Cards, circulars, books, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Big profit printing for others. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper, outfits, samples. THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

Don't shave with a saw

That's just what you do when you don't strop your safety razor blades. The edge of a razor is composed of thousands of little saw teeth. Shaving gets them out of alignment. So do heat and cold. That's why a razor pulls. Stropping forces these teeth back into alignment and restores a smooth cutting edge. Your safety razor blades won't pull if you strop them on a

Twinplex Stropper



Anyone can do it. Simply lay blade in holder and turn. Strokes first one side, then the other, at every turn—the correct principle of stropping reduced to mechanical accuracy. Never varies, never fails. Small, handsome, fascinating. Pays for itself in a year, then "Both the shaving and the saving are all velvet." Guaranteed for 10 years. Sold by leading dealers on 30 days' trial. Ask for booklet telling all about it.

TWINPLEX SALES CO., 317 N. 10th St., St. Louis. 174 Broadway, New York

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

VILLA AS A SOCIALIST

PANCHO VILLA, the military ruler of northern Mexico, makes no pretense of being a gentle, sanctimonious person, nor does he boast of superior learning, but he is anything but the brutal, swaggering rowdy that some have made him out to be, if we are to take the word of a New York *Sun* correspondent at Chihuahua. Villa's personal power is about as near absolute as possible, yet he has many admirers and most of his men love him. The *Sun* man says the bandit general has many admirable characteristics, two of which are a clear sense of justice and a habit of making good his word. We gather from the dispatch that the numerous newspaper stories about his being illiterate are untrue. Our informant gives many side-lights on Villa's personality, but these are no more interesting than the story of how he confiscated the public utilities and important private industries and instituted a socialistic régime. It seems that the revolutionist leader used his military power to accomplish what the socialists on this side of the border hope to achieve with the ballot. Here is *The Sun's* story:

The street-car system, the stores, the electric-light plant, the brewery, a clothing factory, and the railroad between Chihuahua and Juarez—even the gambling-houses—are all being operated by the rebel government, and all of them are yielding a profit. In some of them the prices have been cut below those charged by private individuals. In the case of the railroad, where persons are not able to pay and their necessity for travel exists, they travel without pay.

Villa has not yet put into existence his plans for the operation of a State bank, but he is preparing these plans, and the bank will be in operation in a few days. A mint for coining gold and silver will also be in operation in a short time.

Villa does not risk his reputation as a sagacious man by predicting the outcome of his venture. He has the sense to realize that he dominates the situation now; that by his sheer strength he is able to control.

Under different conditions—with the ballot ruling instead of the rifle—Villa will not say what effect his socialistic methods might have upon the people. But to-day Villa says "Do this" and it is done. The man who would steal or graft from any one of the enterprises now operating under rebel supervision knows that he would pay the penalty with his life.

Villa's word is the only law that the city knows. He is feared to-day as no other man is feared in Mexico. He wields more power than any other man on the North American continent. A word from him means the life or death of a man. There is no habeas corpus, no appeal.

Sliced Oranges with a dash of Abbott's Bitters are appetizing and healthful. Sample of bitters by mail, 25 cts. in stamps. C. W. Abbott & Co., Baltimore, Md.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Under such rule, so long as Villa can maintain it and refrains from grafting himself, his socialistic plans are bound to be profitable to the people.

The power of Villa, his sudden rise to such heights, is a puzzle even to those who have known him for years. Six months ago he was a refugee in El Paso, whither he had fled from Mexico City when he was released from prison.

Prior to the revolution of Madero, Villa was known as a bandit, "the terror of the mountains," and a price was upon his head. Diaz and his soldiers had for years hunted for Pancho Villa. When Madero set in power the machinery of revolt that later gathered such momentum that it engulfed himself, Pancho Villa threw his band to the aid of Madero and was made a colonel. He was called a patriot by the little man who would have made a Utopia of Mexico.

After Madero's elevation to the Presidency, Villa was continued as a colonel of the irregular troops. When Orozco rose in rebellion and Victoriano Huerta was placed in command of the Federal army sent against him, Villa was ordered to join the Huerta army, but Huerta was one of the former Diaz generals and did not like Villa, and Villa did not like Huerta.

Discipline of the army was not to be absorbed by a man who had roamed the mountains and killed and robbed for years, so Villa chafed under it, and finally openly rebelled against Huerta. He was arrested and sent to Mexico City a prisoner. For months he remained in jail, but finally escaped to the United States. He boasted in El Paso that Madero, the President, had made it possible for him to escape, and this was generally credited.

While Villa remained in El Paso, Huerta returned to Mexico City, victorious over Orozco, and then came the coup by which Madero was killed, Huerta elevated, and the resulting revolution headed by Venustiano Carranza, Governor of Coahuila. Villa declared that he would help to avenge the killing of his chief, and openly boasted that he had a double object in taking the field since Huerta was the new President. To avenge and be revenged was his explanation.

He slipt out of El Paso one dark night with a borrowed horse, one six-shooter, and $7.50 in cash. To-day, less than eight months later, Villa is dictator of the State of Chihuahua, his word its only law, and he commands no fewer than 10,000 armed men. His brigade of artillery is greater than any artillery brigade in the Mexican regular army. His men are well disciplined; they are better clothed than any Mexican rebels that have ever been seen in northern Mexico, and they look more like soldiers.

Villa "the bandit" shoots his men for looting or stealing, but Villa "the chief" confiscates whole estates, factories, railroad systems, and operates them as nonchalantly as he used to hold up and rob an ore train in the mountains. The moneys derived from their operations he applies to the payment of his army. In this respect only his work is socialistic, but inasmuch as he declares all able-bodied men in the State are in his army, he argues that his work is truly socialistic.

In all his actions Villa has shown a

All the world over—in cottage and mansion—millions of mothers, every morning, serve Quaker Oats to children.

Not ordinary oats. They want richness and flavor. They are teaching their children the love of oatmeal.

So legions of these mothers send thousands of miles—over lands and seas and deserts—to get luscious Quaker Oats.

Quaker Oats

Just the Big, Luscious Flakes
Just the Cream of the Oats

The reason for all is this :

Quaker Oats consists of just the rich, plump grains. From a bushel of choice oats we get but ten pounds of Quaker. All but the best is discarded.

These choice grains have the flavor. They make big, delicious flakes. And our process keeps the flavor intact.

All oats produce vim. All are energy foods with which nothing else compares.

But Quaker Oats are also delightful. Children enjoy the flavor. They are always wanting more.

That is what it means, when you order oatmeal, to specify Quaker Oats.

You get no puny grains, no poorly-flavored flakes. And you never will in Quaker.

Regular Size package, 10c

Family Size package, for smaller cities and country trade, 25c.

Except in Far West and South

The Quaker Oats Company

(503) Sole Makers

Look for the Quaker trademark on every package

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Winona

A very artistic and deservedly popular style—It is a new

ARROW COLLAR

©1913 BY C.P. & CO. INC.

With the notch in place of the bothersome buttonhole 2 for 25 cts.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers of ARROW SHIRTS

THE RISE OF THE
DEMOCRACY
By JOSEPH CLAYTON

Mr. Clayton presents the history of democracy from its inception in primitive tribal communities to its consummation in enfranchisement and representative government. He shows the march of the people in the struggle against absolutism, and utters a word of warning against the dangers of democracy. The book ends with a note of optimism, discussing the achievements and possibilities of democratic power.

12mo, cloth. $1.25 net; by mail $1.37

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York

PANAMA
AND WHAT IT MEANS
By John Foster Fraser

The only story covering every phase of every thing connected with the great Canal, from an Englishman's point of view. Beautifully and profusely illustrated.

"The men, the machinery, the accomplished work, will be sharply defined and real to him who reads the story."—**The Scientific American, New York.**

Large 12mo, cloth, $1.75 *net*; by mail, $1.85.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York, N.Y.

The Country of "The Ring And The Book"

By SIR FREDERICK TREVES
Author of "The Other Side of the Lantern," Etc., Etc.

A VIVID book, describing the scene of a story of two hundred years ago—the story of the Franceschini, husband and wife, and of the priest who came between them. It is of these three that the tale is told in Browning's wondrous poem of "The Ring and the Book." The present new volume is a great and beautiful book by a keen observer and a lucid writer. Illustrated with a colored frontispiece and more than a hundred beautiful, full-page half-tones on super paper.

8vo, cloth. $5.00 net; by mail, $5.22

The London Times says: "The scheme of this book is like a Royal invitation—it is a command to be accepted and obeyed by every loyal lover of Browning's great poem. . . . Behind the beauty and the fascination of the scene lurks the still deeper fascination of a tragedy sweeping from point to point through the act which preluded the final catastrophe."

"Enthusiasm being infectious, lovers of the poem will become twice the lovers they were before. They will take this book to their hearts and enshrine it among their household gods, and they will be right."—*London Standard.*

All BROWNING Lovers will especially appreciate this volume. **FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY 354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y**

wonderful facility for administration. His years in the hills, coupled with the natural shrewdness of the man, taught him to act quickly, to meet a situation immediately without hesitation. This has been the secret of his success thus far.

His men are ruled as with a hand of iron; they are shot for breach of discipline, yet they are all loyal. "Viva Villa!" sounds from all parts of the battle field as they go into action. "Viva Villa!" is the password to their hospitality from a foreigner.

Villa says he is fighting to restore constitutional government, to avenge the death of Madero, but his soldiers shout "Viva Villa!" There are no "Vivas" for Madero, few for "the Constitution," none for Carranza, to whom Villa alludes as his "chief."

It is his control over and hold on his men, something most remarkable, that foreigners can not understand. Never in the world's history, say students, has one man succeeded in gathering such an army, so well equipped, so loyal. Yet he is stern. One of his chief lieutenants and most loyal subalterns says that is why he is so loved; that Villa is just.

He does not hesitate to help one of his humblest men fix his saddle-girth if he happens to be near by and notices that the man is in trouble; neither does he hesitate to order the firing squad to do its duty as he catches one of his highest officers stealing or looting. He does one with as little show of emotion as the other.

When Villa took over the city of Chihuahua and found that the different enterprises had closed down and that the families of the city were suffering for want of food he did not hesitate a moment. Most of these enterprises were owned either by Spaniards or rich Mexicans who had opposed him in the revolution. He issued an edict immediately forfeiting all of them to "the people" and followed it with another ordering them to resume in the name of "the Constitutional Government." As Villa keeps no books, the government meant the government as he saw fit to administer it, but nobody has yet accused Villa of enriching himself. They call him a robber, but they admit that he robs and distributes it among the men he commands.

Under different circumstances, some of the men would have found starting up the industries to be a problem, but with Villa in control there was hardly a hitch. He called together the workmen, placed experts at the head of the industries, and told them to go to work. Villa controls the 225 miles of railroad from Chihuahua to the border, and when he told the men to go to work they were glad of the chance, because they were assured of normal wages. The heads of the industries pay running expenses and turn over the balance of the proceeds to the dictator. To continue:

Villa puts the bills in a big safe without counting them, and when he buys powder, shells, flour, khaki uniforms, or gives money to his men, he takes what he needs from the big safe. This is the only bookkeeping system that Villa has, but his men are

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pleased; their women and children are living better than for many months.....

The Falomir Bank in Chihuahua has been forfeited to the Constitutionalist cause. Villa got the building and vaults; nothing more, as all the money had been removed to the United States, and he is going to open a State bank. This will be the first time Villa ever opened a bank in this manner.

He admits having "opened" several in his lifetime, but he always used a crowbar. This time he is going to use statesmanship and open a bank that will give stability to his government.

He has declared forfeited enough gold and silver mines in Chihuahua to supply him with all the metal he needs. All he wants is a coining outfit. When he gets that he will coin the gold and silver on the same basis as the Mexican dollar is coined to-day and stack it up in the bank vaults.

Paper money will be issued against this reserve, and there is no reason why it should not be worth as much as the paper money of the Federal Government or of any Government, for Villa says he is going to make every dollar an honest dollar when he starts his mint, and Villa has always been a man of his word, whether his word was a promise to pay a debt or to execute an enemy.

Once when he was in the mountains a refugee from justice, a police chief in Chihuahua boasted that he would arrest Villa in a month. Villa sent word: "I will kill you in a week."

In less time Villa rode into the city of Chihuahua, met the chief on a business street, shot him dead and rode out again to his band in the mountains. That is the way Villa keeps his word. His friends say that is what enables him to get together and control an army of 10,000 men.

While Villa has been all his life a bandit he is not an ignorant man.

"I became possest of a desire to be able to read, like other men," he said one day recently, "when I was in the mountains. My inability to read often cost me money. Sometimes when I robbed a bank I overlooked papers that would be worth money to me, because I could not read. I set out to learn and I did learn how to read and write.

"Then when I was put into prison in Mexico City I had nothing to do, so I sent out and got a slate and some paper and pencils and I set in to write. To-day I am a regular business college."

And Villa laughed and shrugged his shoulders. This is his reply to the stories often circulated that he is illiterate. He will sit down and sign his name to disprove this any time.

Villa will also take time to tell why he became a bandit.

"I have always been a bandit, but why?" he will ask. "It was the system in Mexico that made me a bandit."

This is the only explanation he gives, but everybody in Chihuahua knows that one of Porfirio Diaz's soldiers, an officer, over twenty-five years ago, insulted the young sister of Pancho Villa, then a boy about town, and that Pancho Villa shot the man dead an hour later; that gendarmes came to the Villa home an hour later to arrest him, and that instead of submitting to arrest and a long imprisonment, probably execution—for the courts

ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT

No other Grape Fruit equals it in Flavor

"American Medicine" says:

"Realizing the great value of grape fruit, the medical profession have long advocated its daily use, but it has only been within the past few years that the extraordinary curative virtues of this 'king of fruits' have been appreciated. This dates from the introduction of the ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT, a kind that so far surpasses the ordinary grape fruit that no comparison can be made."

E. E. Keeler, M.D., in the "Good Health Clinic," writes:

"In all cases where there is the 'uric acid diathesis' you will see an immediate improvement following the use of grape fruit."

A well-known physician writes:

"I prescribe grape fruit for all my patients, and tell them to be sure and get ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT, as other grape fruit to the Atwood is *as cider apples to pippins.*"

If you desire, your grocer or fruit dealer will furnish the ATWOOD Brand in either bright or bronze. It may be procured at first-class hotels, restaurants and clubs. Ask for ATWOOD Brand. For home use buy it by the box; it will keep for weeks and improve.

ATWOOD Grape Fruit is always sold in the trade-mark wrapper of the Atwood Grape Fruit Company

THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT CO., 80 Maiden Lane, New York

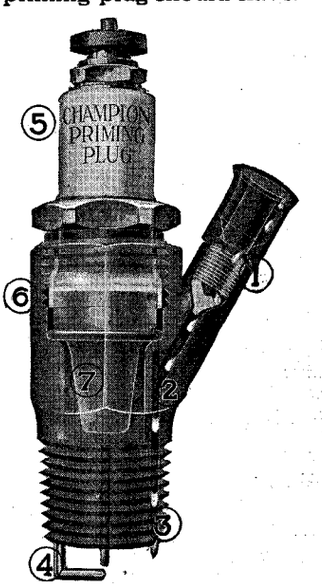
THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT COMPANY. MANAVISTA, FLA. TRADE MARK.

Ask For "Champion" Priming Plugs

Champion Priming Plugs start any motor—in any weather—on the first quarter turn. Like every other success, they were quickly imitated.

Insist on the genuine. The illustration shows you the distinctive **"Champion"** features that a perfect priming plug should have.

1. Steel needle valve—not a pet cock—which opens easily for priming and is compression tight when closed.
2. Separate gasoline channel through the plug's shell. Gasoline used for priming does not flow down the porcelain or central electrode.
3. Gasoline is liberated where it makes perfect ignition without "sooting up" porcelain or firing points. There is no danger of breaking porcelain.
4. Highest quality imported manganese nickel points, which cannot oxidize, carbonize or burn, thus insuring a hot, fat spark.
5. The name *"Champion"* is on the porcelain.
6. Gasket construction between porcelain core and metal parts centers the porcelain, and makes plug "compression-tight" yet easy to take apart.
7. Porcelain is of the finest quality imported clay, accurately turned and baked by a special process. Assembled to form a single unit with the central electrode.



Sold everywhere at $1.25 each. If your dealer is not yet supplied, use the coupon and send us $5 in any safe form, for a set of four *Champion Priming Plugs*—prepaid "and guaranteed."

Made in a special size for motorcycles. Disregard coupon when ordering them for that purpose. Send name and year of motorcycle with your remittance.

Champion Spark Plug Company

307 Avondale Avenue CHAMPION TOLEDO, OHIO

(Licensed under the Canfield Patent No. 612,701, October 18, 1898.)

Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio

Herewith find $5 remittance for which send me four **Champion Priming Plugs**, prepaid.

My car is a.....of the year.....

Address.....

.....

My regular dealer is.....(307)

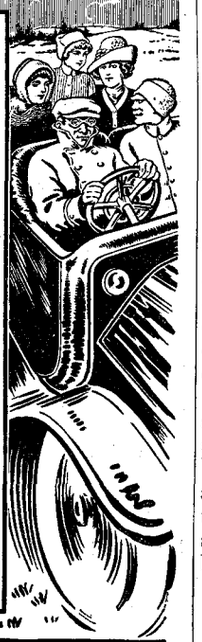
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Jaeger Sanitary Woolens

WOOL —natural, porous, undyed, Jaeger Made Woolens are the most practical, most healthful and most comfortable of all fabrics for men's and women's underwear—keep the warmth *in* and the cold *out*, and maintain an equable temperature. Permit ventilation and absorption, and prevent chills, coughs and colds. Endorsed by the medical profession.

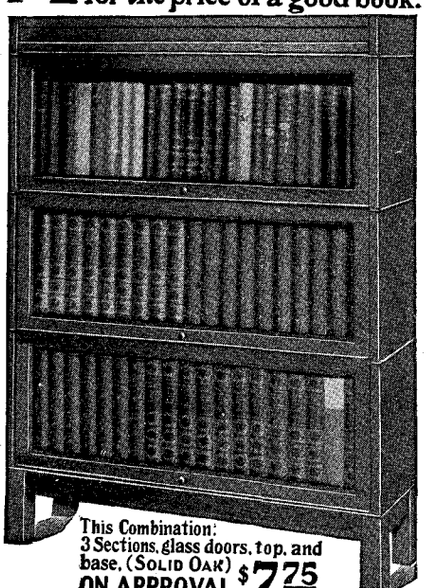
Jaeger Woolen sweaters, coats, caps, reefers, etc., for outdoor wear.

Write for the facts about Jaeger Woolens.



Dr. Jaeger's S.W.S. Co.'s Own Stores
New York: 306 Fifth Ave., 22 Maiden Lane
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St. Boston: 324 Boylston St.
Phila.: 1516 Chestnut St. Chicago: 126 N. State St.
Agents in all Principal Cities

A Good Bookcase for the price of a good book!



This Combination:
3 Sections, glass doors, top, and base, (SOLID OAK) $7.75
ON APPROVAL

Lundstrom
IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY
SECTIONAL BOOKCASE

Our new "Universal Style" combines a pleasing, enduring design, with latest practical improvements in construction. Adapted for home or office library; beautifully finished in SOLID OAK with **non-binding, disappearing glass doors,** at $1.75 per section; top and base, $1.25 each. The greatest value we have ever offered. On orders amounting to $10.00 and over **we pay freight;** slight extra charge to extreme Western States. Other styles and grades at correspondingly low prices. Lundstrom Bookcases are **endorsed by over fifty thousand users.** Sold only **direct** from our factory at a **considerable saving** to you. Write for our new catalog No. 28.

PER SECTION $1.75 AND UP

The C. J. Lundstrom Mfg. Co., Little Falls, N. Y.
Mfrs. of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
Branch Office: Flatiron Bldg., New York City

were then dominated by the upper class and a poor man had little show—Villa mounted his horse and rode into the mountains.

He killed part of the posse that followed and from that day forward was "Villa the bandit." His name was used to frighten babies, but Villa never robbed a poor man. He would ride into the mountains and sleep where he pleased, with whom he pleased, but he always paid the poor for his accommodations.

Villa is not boastful. He accepts the obedience of his men as natural. His bandits had to obey him. He killed those who did not. He has always been obeyed, and he sees nothing strange in 10,000 men subjecting themselves to his orders and obeying him minutely. He is always clear-headed. He takes plenty of sleep, eats well, and has never been seen to drink.

"I am a bandit, but I never stay up after bedtime to gamble, and I let wine and women alone," he says.

This is the man who is running a State and all its industries for the benefit of the people, running the first successful socialistic State government in America, but running it with a drawn revolver.

A VARSITY HOBO CLUB

AT the University of Missouri there is perhaps the queerest students' organization in the country. It is known as the Quo Vadis Club, and hoboing a thousand miles without spending a cent is a necessary qualification for membership. It has been the means of making globe-trotters out of some of the students, and on several occasions members of the club have traveled far to athletic events and won high honors for their university. A member named John H. Pattrick became famous in the club through an adventure with Benjamin F. Bush, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The club was organized in Columbia, where the university is situated, in 1906. Its mileage record is something to be proud of. We read about it in the St. Louis *Republic:*

For its colors the club picked black and blue. The organization's flower is dog-fennel, and its motto is "Please, mum." The charter members organized the Quo Vadis Club on the thirteenth of the month. Membership is limited to thirteen. The club has its monthly meetings on the thirteenth.

The officers of the first club were: Chief chicken-stealer, Frank L. Jackson, track star; tie inspector, "Tubby" Graves, football player; chief of back-door scouts, Tom Powell; committee on transportation, the whole club.

The members of the first club were: Frank L. Jackson, Harry Tidd, Dorsett V. Graves, H. F. Sedwick, C. C. Sellers, W. C. Mathews, Ben F. McCarroll, O. D. Crisman, A. H. Kiskadden, George S. Scott, J. R. Keithley, Charlie Taylor, and Tom Powell. Homer Croy, confest humorist, was made an "onery" member.

The two members of the first club who had hoboed the longest distance were

Editors, Lawyers, Scholars, Writers, Clergymen, Teachers, Travelers, Students—All who have any interest whatever in Foreign Languages need these authoritative

French-English
German-English
Latin-English
DICTIONARIES

They will show you how to find the equivalent in English of French, German and Latin words.

And vice versa, how to find the French, German or Latin equivalent of English words.

How to spell, pronounce, syllabicate, etc.

How to conjugate the various foreign verbs.

How to translate American coins, weights and measures into their German equivalents, etc., and vice versa.

They contain lists of proper names, geographical names, and various other valuable data.

Cassell's New German Dictionary
German-English and English-German

Compiled from the best authorities in both languages. Revised and considerably enlarged by Karl Breul, M.A., Litt.D., Ph.D., Cambridge University Reader in Germanic.

By the issue of this new edition, this dictionary becomes the cheapest as well as the best popular German-English and English-German dictionary in the world. Among the new words and phrases included will be found many thousands of idioms, well-known proverbs and familiar quotations, besides colloquialisms and German slang terms which often prove puzzling to English students.

"I think that Dr. Breul, who has been so long engaged in the preparation of this work, has succeeded in giving the public an excellent book. It deserves to be recommended so much more, as the print is perfect and the price moderate."—*Prof. Münch, Berlin University.*

Octavo, Cloth, 1,360 pages. $1.50 net; by mail, $1.74. With double, patent thumb-notch index, 50c. extra.

Cassell's New Latin Dictionary
Latin-English and English-Latin

202nd Thousand. Thoroughly Revised and Corrected by J. R. V. Marchant, M.A., formerly scholar of Wadham College, Oxford; and Joseph F. Charles, B.A., late assistant master at the City of London School.

It is above all intended to be a dictionary of classical Latin, and thus, in this new edition, a large number of archaic, or post-Augustan, words have been omitted, while nearly all of the important articles have been entirely rewritten, chiefly with a view of introducing a greater number of quotations to illustrate construction and usage. The historical and geographical notices have been largely increased in number. In addition to the regular vocabulary features the book contains a table of the Roman Calendar, and a Geographical Glossary of the English names of important places with classical or later Latin equivalents.

Octavo, Cloth, 928 pages. $1.50 net; by mail, $1.68 With double, patent thumb-notch index, 50c. extra.

Cassell's New French Dictionary
French-English and English-French

Edited by James Boïelle, B.A. Newly revised by de V. Payen-Payne, Assistant Examiner in French in the University of London. Containing, in addition to the regular French-English and English-French vocabulary, a special article on French Pronunciation; a list of French Nouns of Double Gender; a table of Irregular and Defective Verbs, and their Conjugations; a special Vocabulary of Proper Names; separate Vocabulary of Geographical Names, etc.

"The best French and English Dictionary of an ordinary size in existence."—*Critical Review,* Paris.

Octavo, Cloth, 1,230 pages; $1.50 net; by mail, $1.77. With double, patent thumb-notch index, 50c. extra.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Harry Tidd and Frank L. Jackson. Both had a record of 6,000 miles. The total number of miles all the members of the first club bummed was 50,430. Guy Trail, chief tin-can inspector of the organization, said:

"Many tales of the road are told when the Quo Vadis members meet in the jungle over a chicken 'mulligan' and cans of steaming 'java.' The fellow who has ridden the longest distance on the 'blind baggage' is the hero; he is generally elected to the highest office.

"Members of the club have ridden everywhere over the United States. They can show many real hoboes how to beat out a train. Some have straddled the cow-catcher when the mercury registered below zero. Some have caught passenger-trains in hail-storms. John Nicholson, a St. Louis boy and a representative of the University of Missouri at the Olympic games at Stockholm last year, bummed his way back to Missouri from New York.

"He landed from Stockholm flat broke. But with plenty of Quo Vadis experience, he beat it back home with little loss of time.

"Jackson and Tidd, members of the first club, bummed their way to the Jamestown Exposition and took two prizes in the running events in the athletic meet. David Dexter and Jack Williams, former students in the School of Journalism, bummed over the entire West one summer. They worked in the wheat fields, cooked in restaurants, cleaned offices, cut front yards, and bumped into the real experiences of hobo life.

"Lately a Quo Vadis Club has been organized at the Missouri School of Mines, at Rolla, and at Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames.

"The original club at the University of Missouri is known as the Jack London Jungle. Jack London and James Eads How are 'onery' members. The mileage of the club up to the present time is 200,000 miles. Every mile was bummed.

"You have got to excel in some line before you can become a member of the Quo Vadis Club. If one is a football, track, or baseball star his chances for membership are fairly good, provided he has bummed 1,000 miles and is a jolly, good fellow.

"Some of the best writers, comedians, and poets the university has turned out have belonged to the Quo Vadis Club. Every member is a good fellow. He is a favorite with the students and knows nearly all of them personally."

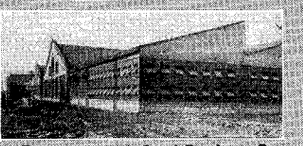
John H. Pattrick is, perhaps, the only confest bum ever invited into a railroad president's private car, complimented, and given a job. His friends boast that he is the only bum for whom a railroad president ever telegraphed a thousand miles ahead for a half gallon of buttermilk when he declined to drink a stronger beverage in the official's private car. *The Republic* goes on:

The railroad president was B. F. Bush, of the Missouri Pacific. "Bo" Pattrick didn't prevent a wreck, save any lives, or do any hero stunts. President Bush just liked him for his grit and hustle.

When the university closed last year, Pattrick decided he wanted to see the

(*Continued on page* 181)

Dollars in Daylight



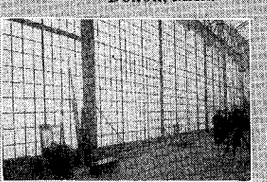
Portion Detroit Steel Products Co. Plant, Detroit, Mich.

Boston Cold Storage Bldg., Boston, Mass.

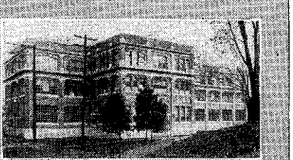
American Colortype Company Newark, N. J.

Bath House, Belle Isle Detroit, Mich.

Dancing Pavilion, Bois Blanc Island Detroit, Mich.



The Lubin Studios Philadelphia, Pa.



Exterior Rand Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Lozier Motor Car Co.

"Pound Wisdom"

Not what you **pay** but what you **get**—that's economy.

It is "penny-wise and pound-foolish" to lose the added profits in increased and **accurate** production made **sure** by

Fenestra
SOLID STEEL WINDOWS

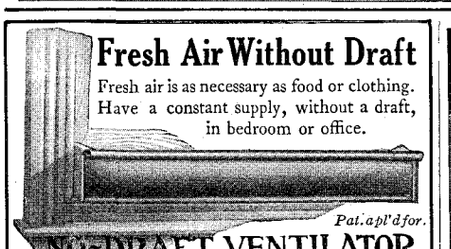
Doubled light and ventilation insure multiplied efficiency and more—Fenestra affords invaluable **fire**-insurance. For proof of this send for our latest catalogue "V" and special literature on Fenestration.

Note the many **types** of buildings to which Fenestra gives the utmost lighting and ventilation benefits.

Then there is the saving in lighting bills and in maintenance; in averted mistakes and accidents—all of which prove the "pound-wisdom" in Fenestra equipment of your building.

Let our Engineering Staff submit you an estimate. Write us today.

Detroit Steel Products Co.
Dept. 11, Detroit, Mich.



Fresh Air Without Draft

Fresh air is as necessary as food or clothing. Have a constant supply, without a draft, in bedroom or office.

Pat. apl'd for.

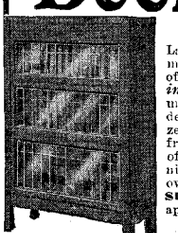
NO-DRAFT VENTILATOR

shoots fresh air up the window pane and draws out foulness without draft. Inconspicuous. Put in window without nails or screws. Durable non-rusting metal. Used by N. Y. State Hospital, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, etc., including hundreds of homes. Size 1 fits any window 24 to 36 in. wide, delivered to you, $2.50; size 2 fits any window 30 to 52 in., $4. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Money back if not satisfied. Booklet FREE. Reference: Union Trust Co., Baltimore. *Order today.*

No-Draft Ventilator Co., 1032 Union Trust Bldg., Balto., Md.

Mastercraft Sectional

Bookcases



The Doors Can't Stick

Latest, most artistic designs. Have massive appearance and sturdy strength of solid bookcase. Beautifully finished *inside* as well as outside. Perfect alignment without complicated interlocking devices or metal bands. Patented equalizer absolutely prevents dust-proof doors from sticking or binding. Wide choice of styles and finishes to match any furniture in home or office. Made in our own factory—sold direct to you at a **substantial saving.** Shipped on approval; freight paid.

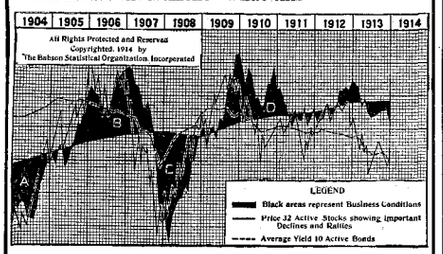
Write for Handsomely Illustrated Catalog

STANDARD BOOKCASE CO.
103 Southern Avenue Little Falls, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

STOCKS AND BONDS DON'T RISE AND FALL

by chance—haphazardly. There is always a fundamental cause. That cause you should be familiar with. You should know—for present and future investment—what this


1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914
All Rights Protected and Reserved Copyrighted, 1914, by The Babson Statistical Organization, Incorporated
A
B
C
LEGEND
Black areas represent Business Conditions
Price 32 Active Stocks showing important Declines and Rallies
Average Yield 10 Active Bonds

BABSON COMPOSITE PLOT

shows of business and financial conditions for the last ten years. To invest wisely and profitably—to know just when to buy or sell, you must know existing fundamental conditions.

THE BABSON INVESTMENT SERVICE

gathers all the necessary facts of business and finance of the country and puts them into usable form for you. It helps you understand the financial situation and fortifies your judgment.

Before you invest your forthcoming dividends write for our booklet explaining "When to Buy or Sell."

Address Dept. G-14 of the

BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION
Executive Block Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Largest Organization of its Character in the U. S.

BEFORE INVESTING

be sure to send for this valuable Booklet. It's free, but it may prove of untold value to you. It's chock full of investment suggestions. We offer large and small

6% FARM MORTGAGES

on improved, fertile, producing lands in the Northwest where "we're right on the ground" and know conditions thoroughly. Thirty years of experience; no client has lost a dollar through us. Ask for Booklet "A" and current list.

6%

E. J. LANDER & CO.
GRAND FORKS, N. D.
Est. 1883. Capital and Surplus over $350,000

6% FARM LAND BONDS Due January 1, 1916

Secured by first mortgage on level, well-located and productive farming land, worth 2½ times the bond issue.

Denominations $500 and $1000

Interest paid July 1 and January 1 at First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustee, *without deductions of federal income tax.* Legal investment for banks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
R. C. Kittel, Pres. Casselton, N. D.

6% NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 717. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

THE advertising columns of The Digest now give the investor news of investment offerings almost as quickly as the daily papers.

This affords the advertiser an opportunity to schedule copy for these pages and to reach quickly the investing public throughout the country. Many attractive bond issues are decided upon and sold within two or three weeks, so that this service fills a real need.

We advise those of our subscribers seeking advice or enlightenment on investments to write to a reputable banker.

Many financial houses maintain special bureaus of information and advice for prospective investors. A small investor will receive exactly the same service as the large investor.

The Literary Digest

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

BANK CLEARINGS FOR TWO YEARS —THE DECLINE LESS THAN 3 PER CENT.

A TABLE showing the amount of bank clearings in 135 cities of this country and Canada during 1913, and the amount for 1912, is presented in *Bradstreet's*. The total last year was $168,057,618,592, while the total in 1912 was $172,524,128,437. New York reported last year $94,634,281,984, and the year before $100,743,967,251; in both years New York reported more than all other cities in this list of 135 cities combined, the total for the other 134 being last year $74,423,338,606, and in 1912, $71,781,161,186. The year 1913 was one of depression, and yet these figures show that, in the matter of bank clearings, the decline was less than 3 per cent. Next after New York came Chicago, with $16,073,130,524 last year, and $15,388,795,581 in 1912. Following are the figures for many of these cities—all those which in 1913 reported clearings of at least $100,000,000.

Cities	1913	1912
New York	$94,634,281,984	$100,743,967,251
Chicago	16,073,130,524	15,380,795,541
Philadelphia	8,523,508,873	8,166,286,613
Boston	8,116,213,999	8,962,808,530
St. Louis	4,136,994,869	4,027,580,808
Pittsburg	2,932,402,511	2,798,990,214
Kansas City	2,850,362,611	2,713,027,916
San Francisco	2,624,428,519	2,677,561,952
Baltimore	1,967,560,763	1,957,475,681
Detroit	1,331,053,395	1,127,975,160
Cincinnati	1,317,212,300	1,369,215,000
Minneapolis	1,312,412,256	1,182,232,466
Cleveland	1,275,501,014	1,150,397,652
Los Angeles	1,211,269,893	1,168,941,700
New Orleans	980,683,873	1,058,354,962
Omaha	908,947,659	860,681,557
Milwaukee	786,473,487	724,683,441
Atlanta	725,604,193	691,941,254
Louisville	715,731,886	724,894,243
Seattle	664,857,448	602,430,660
Buffalo	635,308,095	579,088,538
Portland, Ore	627,818,010	597,087,865
St. Paul	530,515,562	579,166,753
Denver	475,425,021	487,848,305
Indianapolis	432,452,386	434,525,978
Providence	426,567,200	442,694,200
Memphis	421,987,372	421,302,287
Richmond	419,121,314	429,787,122
Fort Worth	418,619,829	386,933,076
St. Joseph	404,039,914	383,062,742
Washington, D. C	402,905,075	301,776,791
Nashville	366,202,867	308,279,450
Albany	338,103,207	314,379,325
Columbus	337,575,000	322,964,400
Salt Lake City	333,477,698	369,452,285
Savannah	280,538,512	294,297,728
Toledo	279,469,643	250,594,130
Des Moines	265,745,000	236,472,000
Rochester	258,262,201	250,370,987
Hartford	254,035,042	246,001,422
Duluth	248,112,400	233,425,827
Spokane, Wash	219,265,776	225,436,618
Norfolk	214,966,911	190,057,721
Macon	190,313,092	193,471,300
Peoria	188,537,195	175,209,345
Oakland, Cal	188,294,682	192,580,948
Sioux City	176,992,263	157,002,134
Jacksonville, Fla	174,971,596	168,442,388
Birmingham	173,857,773	150,317,753
Wichita	173,719,811	191,184,143
Grand Rapids	170,674,607	160,987,574
New Haven	161,386,305	153,910,299
Syracuse	154,702,903	138,644,079
Scranton	149,020,142	147,543,082
Springfield, Mass	140,316,053	125,329,999
Worcester	136,545,013	137,738,265
San Diego, Cal	134,145,305	131,894,087
Tacoma	133,455,456	*138,841,896
Austin	131,608,482	118,116,852
Evansville	129,075,478	119,475,060
Chattanooga	128,745,098	122,171,803
Dayton	122,982,479	113,461,308
Little Rock	119,246,290	110,330,075
Wheeling, W. Va	116,411,258	105,130,551
Augusta, Ga	111,160,148	113,583,916
Sacramento, Cal	108,268,688	92,747,060
Portland, Me	107,770,017	115,418,692
Charleston, S. C	101,660,116	102,484,917
Lincoln	100,004,077	89,301,224
CANADA		
Montreal	$2,879,118,000	$2,845,470,000
Toronto	2,181,281,507	2,170,230,376
Winnipeg	1,634,977,237	1,537,817,524

* Revised.

Cities	1913	1912
Vancouver, B. C	606,899,710	645,118,887
Calgary	247,882,928	275,492,303
Edmonton	213,053,319	220,727,617
Ottawa	207,667,008	244,123,453
Hamilton	177,946,610	158,127,435
Victoria, B. C	176,977,074	183,544,238
Quebec	165,674,745	158,760,185
Regina	132,087,457	115,727,448
Halifax	105,347,636	100,466,678

Commenting on its table, *Bradstreet's* remarks that in many ways the year 1913 was a difficult one in which to keep pace with 1912. The latter year was one of "exceptional activity," while the previous one was "marked by unsettlement, liquidation, and, toward the end, dulness." Outside the so-called speculative centers, however, many cities were able to establish new high records. Further comments are made as follows:

"As we pointed out last week, total bank clearings for the year 1913 declined only 2.3 per cent. from the record figures of 1912, the aggregate for last year having been $168,057,618,592. With New York's total eliminated the exhibit becomes one of unparalleled proportions, being $73,423,366,608, a sum that represents an increase of 2.5 per cent over 1912.

"Only thirty-two of 119 cities in the United States indicate losses from 1912, New York, Boston, San Francisco, and Cincinnati reporting rather moderate decreases, all things considered. The various cities, especially those removed from the most important centers, vie with one another for prestige as banking communities, and there is keen rivalry manifested in a desire to rise in this respect. Therefore, *Bradstreet's* figures showing the rank of 119 American cities in the matter of bank clearings should be invested with considerable interest, and indeed a study of these data reflecting the varying fortunes of the respective entities is quite fascinating.

"Two noteworthy developments came to light during the year, Philadelphia having worked into third place by displacing Boston, which had held that position ever since 1900, in which year it was ousted from second rank by Chicago, and Detroit advanced from fourteenth in 1912 to number ten on the list in 1913, thereby overtopping Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Cleveland, and Los Angeles. New York, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Kansas City, San Francisco, and Baltimore hold their former numbers—first, second, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, respectively. Cincinnati and Minneapolis fell back one point to eleventh and twelfth, and Los Angeles dropt two places to number fourteen. Cleveland, New Orleans, and Omaha held on to thirteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth places, respectively. Milwaukee as well as Atlanta each ascended a step, the former to number seventeen and the latter to eighteen. Louisville receded from seventeenth to nineteenth, and Washington, D. C., dropt from twenty-ninth to thirty-first. Buffalo improved its position, rising from twenty-third in 1912 to twenty-first in 1913. Portland, Ore., and St. Paul dropt down a place—that is, to twenty-second and twenty-third. Norfolk rose from forty-seventh to forty-third, and Sioux City went from number fifty to forty-seven."

Another table gives the record high points of clearings in many of these cities

(*Continued on page* 178)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Overland $950

Completely Equipped f. o. b. Toledo
With electric starter and generator—$1075

Awarded "First Position" at the World's Greatest Automobile Show

THE extraordinary supremacy of the 1914 Overland has been officially recognized by the Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Because the Willys-Overland Company did a greater volume of business during 1913 than any other firm in this organization, it was awarded the position of honor at the great National 1914 Automobile Show in the Grand Central Palace, New York City.

Do you know that the 1914 Overland is today the most sought after car of its type in the entire civilized world?

Even in Detroit, the automobile hub of the world, there are more Overlands being sold than any other car of this type.

The Overland has made, established and won for Toledo *with its individual plants alone,* the title of the second greatest automobile city in the world.

Has it ever occurred to you that there must be some substantial reason for such unparalleled success? There is, and here it is.

No other factory in the world can build a car the equal of the 1914 Overland for less than $1200.

Our Price—$950.

The motor is *larger*—but the price is *lower.*

The wheelbase is *longer*—but the price is *shorter.*

The tires are *larger*—but the price is *lower.*

The new car has *electric lights throughout* —even under the dash—but the price is *lower.*

It is magnificently finished in dark Brewster green, with running boards and wheels to match, trimmed in polished nickel and aluminum—but the price is *lower.*

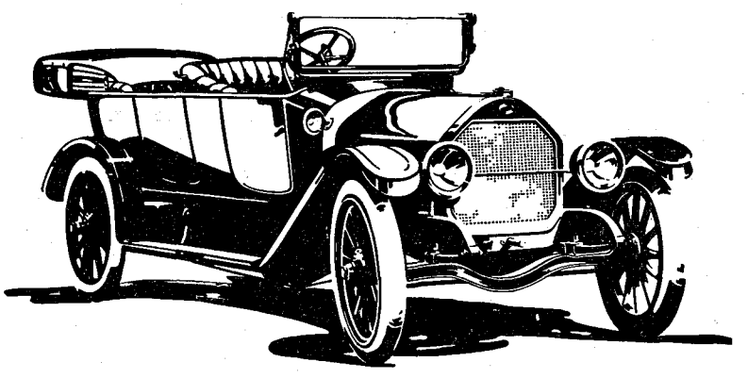
Then there is a larger tonneau, a jeweled Stewart Speedometer—a larger steering wheel, and deeper upholstery—but the price is *lower.*

There is an Overland dealer near you. See him today.

Literature on request. Please address Dept. 17

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

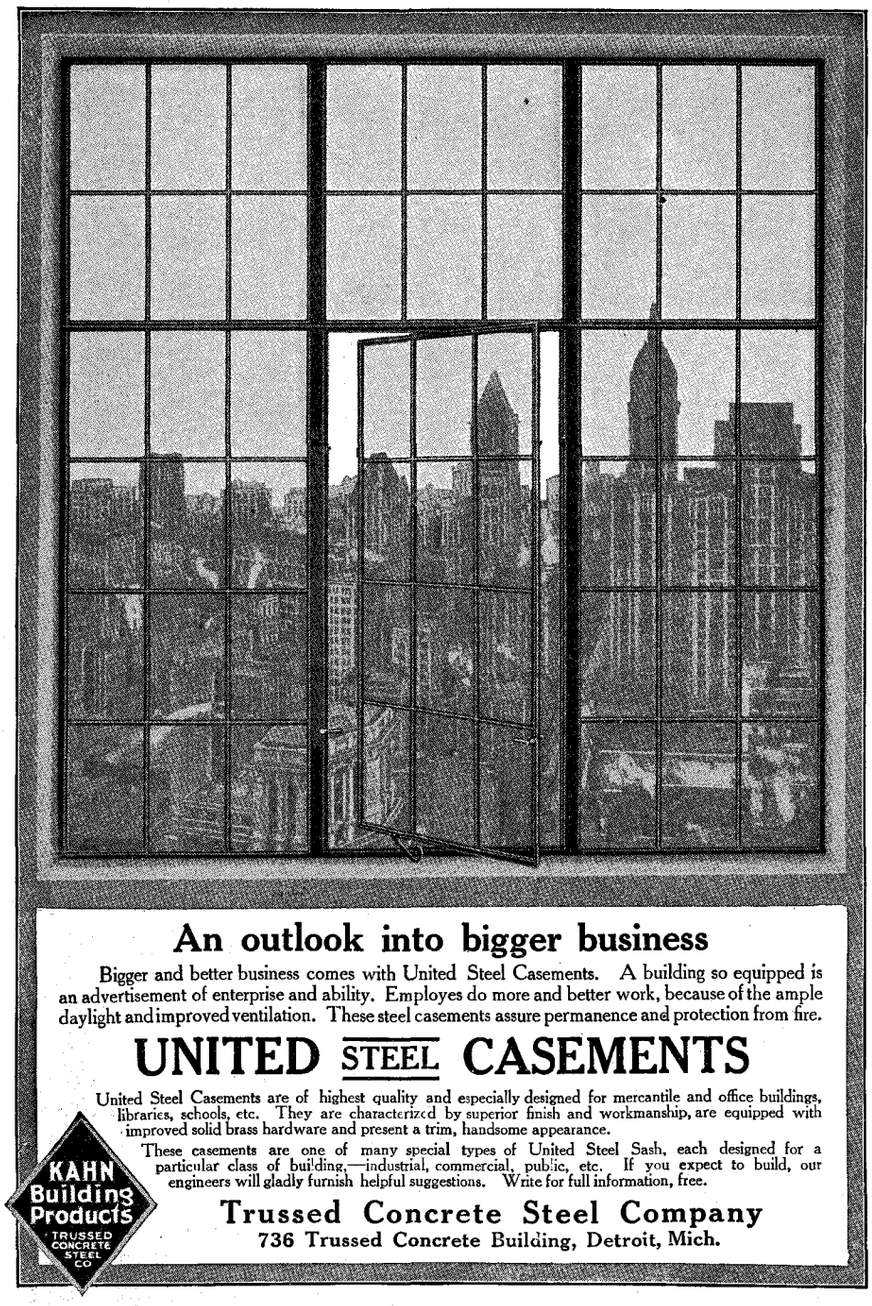
Electric head, side, tail and dash lights
Storage battery
35 horsepower motor
33x4 Q. D. tires
114 in. wheelbase



Mohair top, curtains and boot
Clear-vision windshield
Stewart speedometer
Electric horn

Manufacturers of the famous Garford and Willys-Utility Trucks. Full information on request.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



An outlook into bigger business

Bigger and better business comes with United Steel Casements. A building so equipped is an advertisement of enterprise and ability. Employes do more and better work, because of the ample daylight and improved ventilation. These steel casements assure permanence and protection from fire.

UNITED STEEL CASEMENTS

United Steel Casements are of highest quality and especially designed for mercantile and office buildings, libraries, schools, etc. They are characterized by superior finish and workmanship, are equipped with improved solid brass hardware and present a trim, handsome appearance.

These casements are one of many special types of United Steel Sash, each designed for a particular class of building,—industrial, commercial, public, etc. If you expect to build, our engineers will gladly furnish helpful suggestions. Write for full information, free.

KAHN Building Products
TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO

Trussed Concrete Steel Company
736 Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich.

KELLERSTRASS POULTRY BOOK FREE

Send for our Free Poultry Book and Catalog. Valuable information for every poultry raiser. Contains a beautiful picture of the world famous "Peggy"—the $10,000 Hen—and tells you all about the great Kellerstrass Plant and the price of stock and eggs. Send 4c to pay postage and your name and address today.
KELLERSTRASS POULTRY FARM,
7014 Westport Road, Kansas City, Mo.

Get Every Dollar Out of Poultry

This is the poultry raisers' big year. Enormous demand—top prices. Don't take chances with ordinary equipment. Get Cyphers Company's big *Free* book. Tells all—244 pages—fully illustrated.

CYPHERS INCUBATORS and BROODERS
World's Standard. Learn about Cyphers Company's Free Service—money-making help. *But get the Book.* Address *today*—

Cyphers Incubator Co. Dept. 162, Buffalo, N.Y.

FLOWERING—Low Prices
SHRUBS—Freight Paid

Send postal today for this book of bargain offers. Full of suggestions and directions for planting. Best quality trees, shrubs and plants.

FREE BOOK SAVES MONEY

RICH LAND NURSERIES
Box 206 Rochester, N.Y.

GREGORY'S HONEST Flower Seeds

help make prettier gardens. Sorts shown below grow freely and bloom all season. We will mail

5 Large Packets, Best Seeds, 10c postpaid

Candytuft, mixed. Nasturtiums,
Mignonette, sweet. Petunias, for beds.
Poppies, the showiest for borders.

Instructive Catalog FREE

Tells how to raise all kinds of flowers and vegetables. Offers the most reliable sorts, illustrated with "true-to-nature" pictures. Gives "honest" prices for "Honest Seeds." Please ask for your copy to-day.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON
323 Elm St.
Marblehead, Mass.

Strawberries
Summer and Fall Bearing

Headquarters for Strawberries and Small Fruit Plants of all kinds. Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Eggs for Hatching, Crates, Baskets. Catalog.

L. J. Farmer, Box 497, Pulaski, N.Y.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 176)

and shows that twenty-four of the cities given "established new high records in 1913," as follows:

	Total	*Year*
New York	$104,675,828,000	1906
Chicago	16,073,130,524	1913
Philadelphia	8,523,508,873	1913
Boston	8,962,808,530	1912
St. Louis	4,136,994,869	1913
Pittsburg	2,932,402,511	1913
Kansas City	2,850,362,611	1913
San Francisco	2,677,561,952	1912
Baltimore	1,967,560,763	1913
Detroit	1,331,053,395	1913
Cincinnati	1,369,215,000	1912
Minneapolis	1,312,412,256	1913
Cleveland	1,275,501,104	1913
Los Angeles	1,211,269,893	1913
New Orleans	1,058,354,962	1912
Omaha	908,947,659	1913
Milwaukee	786,473,487	1913
Atlanta	725,604,193	1913
Louisville	724,894,243	1912
Seattle	664,857,448	1913
Buffalo	635,308,095	1913
Portland, Ore.	627,818,010	1913
St. Paul	579,166,753	1912
Denver	493,046,522	1910
Indianapolis	467,426,235	1910
Providence	442,694,200	1912
Memphis	421,987,372	1913
Richmond	429,787,122	1912
Fort Worth	418,619,829	1913
St. Joseph	404,039,914	1913
Washington, D. C.	402,905,075	1913
Nashville	366,202,867	1913
Albany	338,582,959	1907
Salt Lake City	369,452,285	1912
Columbus, Ohio	337,575,000	1913
Savannah	294,297,728	1912
Toledo	279,469,643	1913
Des Moines	265,745,000	1913

THE OUTLOOK FOR MEAT

Writing from Chicago, a special correspondent of the New York *Times Annalist* declares that this year's beef supply from beyond the Missouri River will be "light," and that the Pacific Coast "will absorb a larger proportion of it than usual." High-priced grain and expensive food of other sorts promise to increase the amount of short-term-fed meats. Beef and mutton will chiefly reflect existing conditions; pork, to a less extent, will also reflect them. During the recent high price of beef the consumption of pork increased—and so did the consumption of mutton and lamb—until Western flocks "have been badly depleted." This depletion of sheep is due, not alone to demand for sheep as food, but also to "free-trade scares among wool-growers."

Free meat under the new tariff has thus far "done little, if anything, for anybody." Its most tangible result is declared to be "a raising of prices to Canadian consumers," until Canada has become "even more bare of sheep than the United States." Only a few years ago the Province of Ontario was sending thousands of fat lambs to Buffalo; this was done in spite of a tariff. Now, however, with live stock coming in duty free, Buffalo has been sending mutton to Toronto, while 75 per cent. of the sheep slaughtered in western Canada are said to be "imported from Montana."

Looking far ahead, the correspondent declares that it is a question whether mutton or beef presents the more perplexing problem. Packers and consumers alike seeking a more adequate supply must look to "the average American farm." Already, high prices have stimulated the production of beef cattle. If the food crops turn out well this year, the demand "will be immense." It can not be expected, however, that an increase in cattle-raising this year will at once produce material effects on the supply of beef. That can not take place before 1915.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

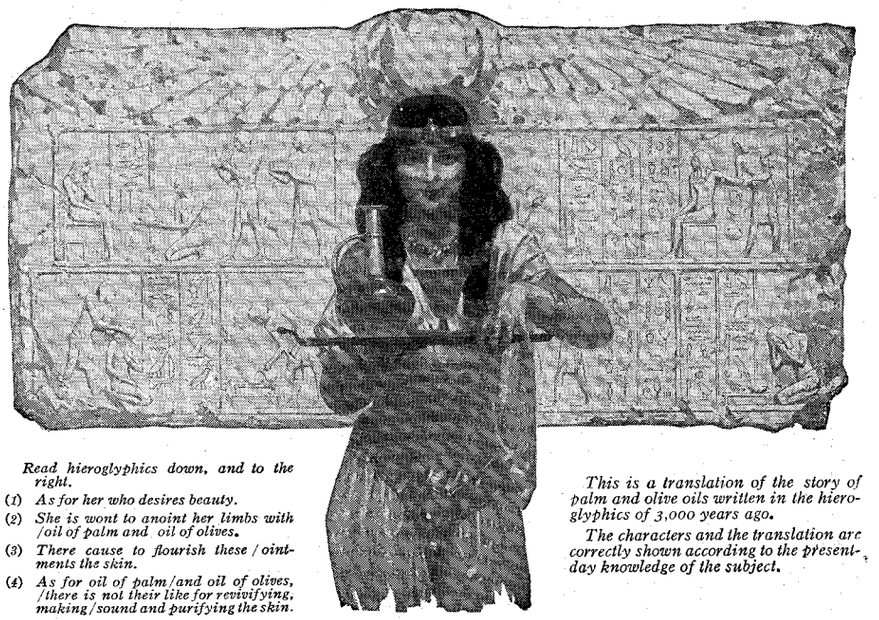
COMMODITY PRICES MUCH LOWER

Bradstreet's reports its index number for commodity prices on January 1 of this year as $8.8857. This means a drop of 3.7 per cent. from December, 1913, and is the lowest number registered in more than two years, that is, since October, 1911. The causes cited for this decrease are "tariff changes, reduced volume of trade, and perhaps restricted consumption of some articles, particularly eggs." A multiplicity of commodities participated in the general downward swing, but the most conspicuous influence was "Australian supercombing raw wool, the greatly reduced price of which is directly chargeable to readjustments incident to the new tariff." With this item eliminated, however, the drop on January 1 would be 1.5 per cent. Compared with the number for January, 1913, the number for this year shows a decline of 6.4 per cent. Following is a table giving the index number month by month for the past ten years.

1902		1906		1910	
Jan.	$7.6604	Jan.	$8.3289	Jan.	$9.2310
Feb.	7.6884	Feb.	8.2415	Feb.	9.0730
Mar.	7.7632	Mar.	8.2321	Mar.	9.1113
April.	7.7838	April.	8.2987	April.	9.1996
May.	7.8828	May.	8.3054	May.	9.0385
June.	7.8695	June.	8.3203	June.	8.9105
July.	7.8380	July.	8.2835	July.	8.9246
Aug.	7.8754	Aug.	8.3376	Aug.	8.8222
Sept.	7.9271	Sept.	8.4528	Sept.	8.9519
Oct.	7.9924	Oct.	8.5580	Oct.	8.9267
Nov.	8.0894	Nov.	8.7509	Nov.	8.8841
Dec.	8.1413	Dec.	8.9023	Dec.	8.7844
1903		**1907**		**1911**	
Jan.	8.0789	Jan.	8.9172	Jan.	8.8361
Feb.	8.0824	Feb.	8.9953	Feb.	8.7662
Mar.	8.1300	Mar.	9.1293	Mar.	8.6917
April.	8.1247	April.	8.9640	April.	8.5223
May.	7.9567	May.	8.9356	May.	8.4586
June.	7.8751	June.	8.9901	June.	8.5294
July.	7.8706	July.	9.0409	July.	8.5935
Aug.	7.7473	Aug.	8.9304	Aug.	8.6568
Sept.	7.7583	Sept.	8.8297	Sept.	8.8191
Oct.	7.9083	Oct.	8.8506	Oct.	8.8065
Nov.	7.8671	Nov.	8.7468	Nov.	8.8922
Dec.	7.8383	Dec.	8.5246	Dec.	8.9824
1904		**1908**		**1912**	
Jan.	7.9885	Jan.	8.2949	Jan.	8.9493
Feb.	8.0973	Feb.	8.1289	Feb.	8.9578
Mar.	8.0882	Mar.	7.9862	Mar.	8.9019
April.	7.9690	April.	8.0650	April.	9.0978
May.	7.9352	May.	7.9629	May.	9.2696
June.	7.7877	June.	7.7227	June.	9.1017
July.	7.6318	July.	7.8224	July.	9.1119
Aug.	7.7623	Aug.	7.9328	Aug.	9.1595
Sept.	7.7845	Sept.	7.9051	Sept.	9.2157
Oct.	7.9213	Oct.	8.0139	Oct.	9.4515
Nov.	8.0015	Nov.	8.0674	Nov.	9.4781
Dec.	8.0579	Dec.	8.2133	Dec.	9.5462
1905		**1909**		**1913**	
Jan.	8.0827	Jan.	8.2631	Jan.	9.4935
Feb.	8.0805	Feb.	8.3022	Feb.	9.4592
Mar.	8.0979	Mar.	8.2167	Mar.	9.4052
April.	7.9996	April.	8.3157	April.	9.2976
May.	7.9700	May.	8.3016	May.	9.1394
June.	8.0073	June.	8.3906	June.	9.0721
July.	7.9160	July.	8.4573	July.	8.5921
Aug.	8.1111	Aug.	8.5039	Aug.	9.0115
Sept.	8.2795	Sept.	8.5906	Sept.	9.1006
Oct.	8.2298	Oct.	8.7478	Oct.	9.1526
Nov.	8.2097	Nov.	8.9635	Nov.	9.2252
Dec.	8.3014	Dec.	9.1262	Dec.	9 2290
				1914	
				Jan.	8.8857

THE CRISIS IN BRAZIL

The sale by Brazil of her battle-ships as one means of relieving the financial crisis through which she has been passing is believed in London, according to a special correspondent of the New York *Times Annalist*, "to relieve her from liabilities rather than to put much credit into her pocket." In case she has paid anything to the builders of these ships, "we may be sure she has borrowed what she paid." Inasmuch as she has certain railroad guaranties and sinking-fund charges to meet, it must be "no small mercy for her to be relieved from liability to contractors." The public finances of Brazil



Read hieroglyphics down, and to the right.

(1) *As for her who desires beauty.*
(2) *She is wont to anoint her limbs with /oil of palm and oil of olives.*
(3) *There cause to flourish these /ointments the skin.*
(4) *As for oil of palm/and oil of olives, /there is not their like for revivifying, making/sound and purifying the skin.*

This is a translation of the story of palm and olive oils written in the hieroglyphics of 3,000 years ago.

The characters and the translation are correctly shown according to the present-day knowledge of the subject.

A Beauty Secret
3,000 Years Old

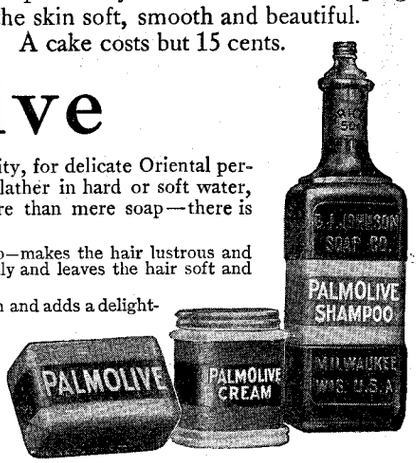
The Egyptian maid of 3,000 years ago was famous for a perfect complexion—probably due to the use of olive oil in combination with oil of palm.

We know that no other products of Nature have been discovered since to equal palm and olive oils in benefit to the skin. Our scientific combination has developed their utmost effectiveness in Palmolive.

The daily use of these oils in Palmolive surpasses any other method for keeping the skin soft, smooth and beautiful.

A cake costs but 15 cents.

Palmolive



For a smooth, clear complexion, for perfect purity, for delicate Oriental perfume, for cool, sweet refreshment, for immediate lather in hard or soft water, for the best cleanser, plus dainty charm—for more than mere soap—there is only one choice—***Palmolive.***

PALMOLIVE SHAMPOO—the Olive Oil Shampoo—makes the hair lustrous and healthy and is excellent for the scalp. It rinses out easily and leaves the hair soft and tractable. Price 50 cents.

PALMOLIVE CREAM cleanses the pores of the skin and adds a delightful touch after the use of Palmolive Soap. Price 50 cents.

N. B.—If you cannot get Palmolive Cream or Shampoo of your local dealer, a full-size package of either will be mailed prepaid on receipt of price.

B. J. Johnson Soap Co., Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
Canadian Factory: B. J. Johnson Soap Co., Inc., 155-157 George Street, Toronto, Ont. (318)

HUMOROUS HITS
and "How to Hold an Audience"

A bookful of *modern* recitations — short — successful "HITS"—personally gathered and *tested in use* by Grenville Kleiser, Director of the Public Speaking Club of America.

Special feature: Expert advice on use of the voice, breath, modulation, pause, intensity, gesture, impersonation, memorizing, etc. Price $1; postpaid $1.11.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO. New York

CONVERSATION
What To Say and How To Say It

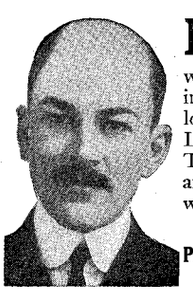
A NEW BOOK

By MARY GREER CONKLIN

"Not only points out conversational pitfalls, and breaches of propriety, but suggests pleasant and profitable paths to be followed."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

12mo, cloth, 75c net; by mail 82c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY New York



Protect Your Head

with hair just like your own. Nature demands this covering—want of it causes colds, neuralgia, catarrh, etc. Why look or feel *older* when the world demands *younger* men? Let us make you one of our Special Undetectable Wigs or Toupees (Top Pieces) on approval. If it doesn't match and fit perfectly—if it isn't satisfactory in every way—we will promptly refund your money. *Prices $15 to $35.*

Send for Measurement Blank and Booklet.

PARIS FASHION CO., Dept. 591, 209 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.
Largest Mail Order Hair Merchants in the World.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

6%

"Financial Efficiency"

Are you getting your money's worth?

"Both financial efficiency and industrial liberty demand that the Banker's toll be abolished where that is possible."—*Louis D. Brandeis in Harper's Weekly of Dec. 27, 1913.*

YOUR money is worth 6% to you. Any lower return probably implies a middleman's profit. You can get both the *interest paid* and the *profit made* by the middleman through the ten year 6% Bonds of the American Real Estate Company which combine the essential features of a good investment—ample security, just return, ready convertibility.

We offer you a simple and time-tried opportunity, of safely loaning your money directly to the business where it is really used, instead of safely loaning it through a middleman who divides your interest return with you. Do not be deceived by the argument that money cannot be invested safely at 6%. If it could not be, there would be scarcely a solvent banker. Money can earn and is earning 6% and more in many profitable businesses. No business can show a better record for profit earning over a long period than New York real estate.

The best proof that the bonds of this Company *can pay* 6% is that they *have paid* 6% for more than 25 years, while the business of this Company has constantly grown and prospered.

If you are interested in placing funds for yourself or others to such advantage in a responsible business of established credit, write for information concerning these Bonds and the business upon which they are based.

American Real Estate Company

Founded 1888 Assets $27,202,824.19

Capital and Surplus $2,188,805.50

527 Fifth Ave. Room 504 New York

Valuable Aid for the Pastor

THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD

This *Complete Handbook* for funeral services and the consolation and comfort of the afflicted—159 pages—bound in flexible black morocco—*ready to slip into your pocket*—supplies a clergyman's PRACTICAL NEED in a practical way. It represents the combined experience of the *Duffields'* four generations in the ministry.

Scriptural services appropriate to every kind and condition of person—a thorough Scriptural treatment of death—a clergyman's duties in connection with death—all *very completely indexed.*

This manual is *time-tried*—is in constant use by thousands of pastors. It will be mailed to you in Limp Leather binding for only $1; *Cloth* edition 75c, post-paid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company NEW YORK AND LONDON

"approach a crisis." The causes may be seen in figures of her foreign trade in recent years. These show that the balance has taken "a sudden and sharp turn against the country," the result being the export of bullion. In the first ten months of 1913, the net export of bullion was $20,500,000, whereas in 1912 it was only $8,000,000. This outflow was hastened by the check which came to investments in Brazil, due in part to conditions in Brazil itself and in part to conditions in Europe. Unable to sell her securities abroad, Brazil had to send gold. Behind everything else, as a cause, lies the recent fall in prices for Brazil's chief commodities—rubber and coffee. A striking showing as to conditions there is made by the returns of Brazil's foreign trade for the first ten months of the last three years as follows:

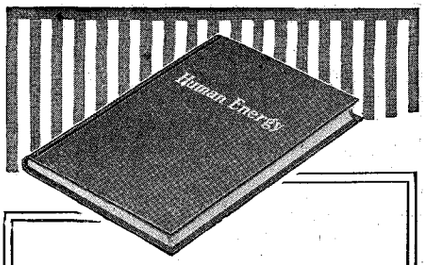
	Imports	*Exports*
1911.....	£43,000,000	£52,000,00
1912.....	51,000,000	59,000,000
1913.....	56,000,000	51,000,000

One of Brazil's battle-ships sold to Turkey cost Brazil $15,000,000. Just how Turkey could afford such an expenditure is a problem that will rise in most minds. The *Annalist* correspondent says on this point:

"Turkey has stept in to relieve the embarrassed finances of Brazil by taking off the hands of that South American Micawber a full-sized battle-ship, which was beginning to be a sore incumbrance. Of course, Turkey can not afford it. It costs three millions, and she has at least £30,000,000 of urgent and unmet liabilities. But, after all, if you owe £30,000,000, and can not pay it, why not £33,000,000? No financier east of Vienna would be expected to see any difference between the two sums. Turkey will probably get an annuity of about £1,000,000 for twenty-five years out of the quondam allies, as a contribution to her debt in respect of the ceded provinces. There is £2,000,000 a year more probably coming to her from a 4 per cent. increase (to 15 per cent.) in her customs duties, to be granted shortly by the Powers, whose assent is necessary under the capitulations. When the pressing creditors are satisfied, it is to be feared that every ounce of fresh credit that can be based on the fresh revenues will go in armaments, to minister to the injured national vanity of the Turks. It is all at the expense of the peasants of Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, and Mesopotamia, who care as little for the Turkish nation as for the Pope of Rome.

"Greece must then follow suit. The sale of the battle-ship by embarrassed Brazil to bankrupt Turkey means a new naval program for Athens, and fresh orders for the armament firms. No wonder that they were willing to facilitate the transfer! A fast battle-ship in the Mediterranean is worth five times as much as a stimulus to fresh orders to Krupp, Creusot, Vickers, and Armstrong as a fresh battle-ship at Rio, where its activities are confined to bombarding its own capital.

"It is to be feared then that there is no sign of financial reform in Eastern Europe to follow the war. The victors are bankrupt and megalomaniac with rationalist ambitions. The vanquished are bankrupt and indifferent or desperate. They tread the old vicious circle of armament loans, increased customs, and decreased trade. Paris and Berlin might do something to stop them by imposing stringent conditions as to the purposes for which they granted their loans."



I Want to *Give* You "Human Energy"

My book explains the laws governing right exercise—some of them for the first time. It shows clearly and concisely why a few minutes daily of movements scientifically directed to reach your internal organs—most of which are muscular—will do infinitely more for your health and strength than hours of random exercise.

I offer it to you free, because I want you to understand the principles underlying The Thompson Course, which has brought thousands of men from uncertain health and inefficiency into fuller, more useful and serener life.

Sooner or later you will adopt the principles of my Course—all men of sedentary life will. You will find "Human Energy" a real contribution to the science of making the most of oneself. It is startling, yet obviously true. Sending for it puts you under no obligation, except to read it as though it were written by a friend.

J. EDMUND THOMPSON

Suite 77, Exchange Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

"RANGER" BICYCLES

Have *imported roller chains, sprockets* and *pedals; New Departure Coaster-Brakes* and *Hubs; Puncture-Proof Tires; highest grade equipment* and many advanced features possessed by no other wheels. *Guaranteed 5 yrs.*

FACTORY PRICES direct to you are less than others ask for cheap wheels. Other reliable models from $12 up. A few good second-hand machines $3 to $8.

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL We ship on approval, *freight prepaid*, anywhere in U. S., *without a cent in advance.* DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you get our big new catalog and *special prices* and *a marvelous new offer. Write it now.*

A postal brings everything.

TIRES Coaster Brake Rear Wheels, lamps, parts, and sundries *half usual prices.*

Rider Agents everywhere are coining money selling our bicycles, tires and sundries. Write today.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. W-172 CHICAGO

Fertilizer for Garden and Lawn

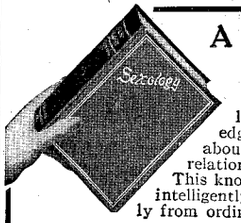
Double the yield of the garden and insure a velvety green lawn by using

Sheep's Head Sheep Manure

Pulverized, dry and clean, ready to apply. Two 100 lb. Bags $4, freight prepaid east of Missouri River.

Send for Booklet

NATURAL GUANO CO., 807 River St., Aurora, Ill.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

By William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page 175*)

West. He had no money, so he decided to bum his way. He traveled over five or six Western States, working in the wheat fields and doing all sorts of jobs. Finally he decided to make the trip through Yellowstone National Park.

With the $3 he had in his pocket he bought food and blankets, and started through the park on foot. He was out about fifteen days, and, while walking along one morning, was overtaken by a man. The stranger suggested that they walk faster. They did and soon the newcomer was tired out.

"Let's rest awhile," said the stranger, and they did. Soon a carriage came up and the man got in. He asked Pattrick to ride with him, but he refused, saying he intended to walk through the park if it killed him.

The man smiled and the carriage started out. "Look me up at the hotel when you end your walk," he called back. He did not tell his name; Pattrick did not tell his.

When Pattrick got to the end of the park, he found his man at the hotel. They had a long talk, but neither told his name. There was no occasion to do so. Pattrick told in length of his bumming experiences, and his newly made friend seemed to like it fine.

Both left for Missouri next day, Pattrick in the smoking-car, the stranger in his private car coupled to the rear end of the train.

Soon the train porter came up to Pattrick and said he was wanted in the back car. At the same time he handed him President Bush's card. Pattrick says he almost fainted. He was taken back into the private car of the president and introduced to Mrs. Bush. "Bo" Pattrick ate a dinner that day that made up for all back-door hand-outs the whole summer.

"Make yourself at home," urged President Bush. "Ask for anything you want, and if you have a favorite drink—"

"I don't care for anything but buttermilk," interrupted the student bum. "I never drink anything stronger than that."

Mr. Bush smiled, but said nothing. A little later he gave the porter a telegram. The train stopt later at the first large town. A man handed a half gallon of ice-cold buttermilk on board. Mr. Bush had telegraphed ahead for it.

Before Pattrick left the train in Missouri, Mr. Bush hired him to work in the claims department of the Missouri Pacific in St. Louis. He called him "Bo" because he was such a typical bum, and does so yet.

"Bo" Pattrick worked for President Bush until October 1, 1913, when he resigned to take a position with the Commercial Club at Memphis, Tenn. He received an excellent letter from President Bush on leaving the Missouri Pacific.

Pattrick is now traveling in Africa and Australia with a student partner. He says he will be back in time to finish his law course in 1914 at Missouri or Harvard.

Preliminary Bout.—MADGE—"Don't you think a girl should marry an economical man?"

DOLLY—"I suppose so; but it's awful being engaged to one."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

There is no true test of roofing but the proof on the roof. But

Certain-teed

Quality *Cert-ified* **Roofing** Durability *Guaran-teed*

is *guaranteed* for fifteen years—it will last longer

When you buy roofing—whether shingles or rolls—for any building of any type—remember this:

Any test for toughness, pliability, tensile strength—*is a false* test. Roofs do not *wear* out—they *dry* out.

Coal tar dries out quickly—our properly blended asphalt dries out very slowly. *Certain-teed* Roofing is made with a soft asphalt center and a harder asphalt protecting surface.

The three biggest roofing mills in the world back up our guarantee of *Certain-teed* Roofing.

That's all the advance knowledge you need when you buy roofing—see the *Certain-teed* label on the roll or crate.

Certain-teed Roofing is sold by dealers everywhere, at a reasonable price. Ask your dealer.

General Roofing Manufacturing Co.

World's largest manufacturers of roofing and building papers

E. St. Louis, Ill. York, Pa. Marseilles, Ill. New York City
Kansas City Minneapolis San Francisco Seattle
Winnipeg, Canada London, England Hamburg, Germany

A *Certain-teed* Construction Roof

for buildings of the most permanent type appeals to architects, engineers and builders as well as to owners.

A *Certain-teed* Construction Roof is a built-up roof and is the modern scientific process of covering—whether a gable roof or a flat roof with poor drainage.

A *Certain-teed* Construction Roof does away with the smoky tar-pot and as no gravel is used, does not collect dust and the roof is washed clean after every rain. It is a sanitary roof.

Costs more—but *worth more.* Applied only by responsible roofers.

Certain-teed Construction Roofing for Sky Scrapers and Factories

Certain-teed Shingles for Bungalows and Residences

Certain-teed Roofing in Rolls for Farm Homes and Buildings

Sleep outdoors

Get this Free Book

telling about our ideal sleeping porch. Put it up outside your bedroom window. You can have heat on cold nights, if you wish, in the

MITCHELL Sleeping Porchet

Comes complete with mattress and springs included. Sizes for 1 or 2 persons. Quick-adjusting storm-curtains. Easily put up. Supports a ton. Ornament to any home. Write for prices and book shown at left.

Live agents wanted.

American Porch Construction Works
Dept. 10A, Madison St., South Bend, Ind.

THE BEST LIGHT

200 styles—carry a brilliant illumination into homes that have had to struggle along on oil, gas or candles. Brighter than acetylene or electricity and costs only two cents a week. Agents write to-day.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 East 5th St., Canton, O.

The Standard Dictionary shows all the various shades of words and of meaning, contains "all the living words in the English language."

WRITE 600 WORDS WITH ONE DIP

Why use ordinary pens with the never ending dip—when One Dip Pens make every penholder virtually a fountain pen?

Agents Wanted

Send 10c for Sample Package

ONE DIP PEN CO.
32 Daily Record Bldg., BALTIMORE, MD.

Typewriter Dealers, Office Supply Men, Bank Cashiers

Sell Fox Typewriters for Us on Commission

Typewriter Dealers, Office Supply Men, Bank Cashiers, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, how would you like to take up the sale of the Fox Typewriter exclusively in your section?

We would furnish you with advertising, refer all magazine inquiries to you, send typewriters for trial to your customers, and you could pay us for this stock either in all cash or in monthly instalments.

Write us just how much territory you can cover, whether you are prepared to pay cash for your stock or would want us to handle all your sales for you on the payment plan. Let us know if you have any prospective customers in view.

Shall we send a representative to call on you, or do you prefer we should answer your reply by mail?

In replying mention The Literary Digest.

FOX TYPEWRITER COMPANY
2801-2811 Front Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

From The Literary Digest for January 24
Name.....
Address.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Doctors Like This Cigar So Will You!

DOCTORS appreciate the value of clear brain and steady nerves. More and more of them are acknowledging that the judicious use of MILD tobacco is distinctly beneficial in the hurly-burly of modern life.

Many doctors are smokers of WAITT & BOND'S

Wabon Panetela

10 cent cigar

It's made for judicious smokers. Lawyers, corporation and bank officers, business-men of high rating, clergymen,—men of reason and discretion—that is the clientele already built up for this MILD and friendly cigar.

WABON PANETELA has solved a smoke-secret for these men,—and for you.

It's a mild blend of fine, clear upland Havana filler with an absolutely neutral Sumatra wrapper. Thus the strength of the Havana is modified without weakening its fine solace or its exquisite aroma. It's a cigar that makes smoking a calm, soothing and harmless pleasure. It dispels irritation instead of causing it.

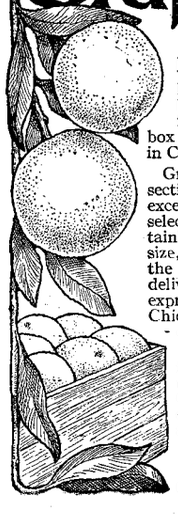
WABON PANETELA is made in the largest cigar factory under one roof—the big, white showplace of cigardom, which is a model of modern hygienic conditions,—and it is made under the eyes of visitors.

A box of **25 WABON PANETELAS** will be sent to you on receipt of $2.00. Smoke five as an experiment. If any claim of ours seems exaggerated in the light of that test, return the balance and we'll return your two dollars.

WAITT & BOND, Inc.

716 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Grape Fruit



FROM FLORIDA
Direct To Your Door

If you want Grape Fruit of the best quality and with the real flavor, let me ship you a special box direct from my own Nurseries in Cocoanut Grove, Florida.

Grape Fruit from this far southern section of Florida is grape fruit par excellence. Every piece carefully selected and packed in a box containing from 36 to 80 according to size, the 46, 54 and 64 sizes being the most desirable. Cost per box delivered at your house or nearest express office is $6 anywhere east of Chicago; small additional express charges to more distant points.

Order a box of my delicious fruit and you will want it regularly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Grape fruit shipped to foreign countries with transportation and duty charges prepaid.

J. WAINWRIGHT, Jr.
Overbrook Nurseries
Cocoanut Grove, Florida

THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Brute.—HE—"I called to see your father this afternoon."

SHE (fluttering visibly)—"Oh, did you?"

HE—"Yes; he has been owing our firm a little bill for some time."—*Boston Transcript.*

Discouraging.—PROF (in geology)—"The geologist thinks nothing of a thousand years."

SOPH—"Great guns! And I loaned a geologist ten dollars yesterday!"—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Unchanging.—GIBBS—"A man's best friend, they say, is a full pocketbook."

DIBBS—"An empty one is his most constant friend, because while others may grow cold, he will find no change in his purse."—*Boston Transcript.*

Calling the Kettle Black.—"I despise a hypocrite."

"So do I."

"Now take Jackson, for example; he's the biggest hypocrite on earth."

"But you appear to be his best friend."

"Oh, yes; I try to appear friendly toward him. It pays better in the end."—*Boston Transcript.*

Wives, Be Careful.—Mrs. Clarke came running hurriedly into her husband's office one morning.

"Oh, Dick," she cried, as she gasped for breath. "I dropt my diamond ring off my finger, and I can't find it anywhere."

"It's all right, Bess," replied Mr. Clarke. "I came across it in my trousers pocket."—*New York Times.*

Isn't It?—The teacher was instructing the youngsters in natural history.

"Can any little boy or girl," said she, "tell me what an oyster is?"

The small hand of Jimmy Jones shot into the air.

"I know, Miss Mary! I know! An oyster," triumphantly announced Jimmy, "is a fish built like a nut."—*Christian Register.*

Gentle But Cruel.—For a long time James and Maude had courted. Eventually the engagement was announced, and to the loving pair the future looked as beautiful as if it had received a new coat of paint.

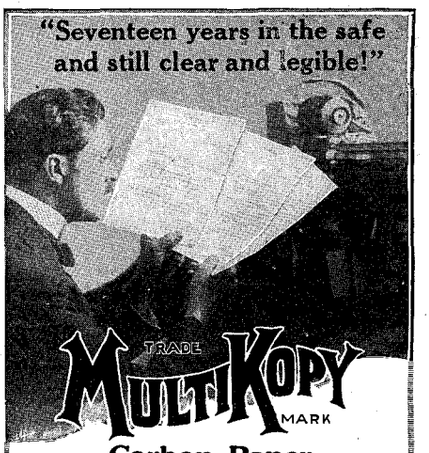
But, alas! One evening there was a misunderstanding, and then came the bitter quarrel. With flashing eyes the proud beauty yanked off the hundred-dollar solitaire.

"Take your ring!" she dramatically cried. "I have decided that I can never be your wife! I shall expect you to return everything you have in your possession that belongs to me!"

"All I have is a lock of your hair and a photograph," sadly replied James. "You will hardly care for the photo, but the lock of hair you will no doubt wish to preserve as a souvenir."

"As a souvenir of what, pray?" imperiously demanded the angry Maude.

"Of the time when you were a brunette," was the gentle rejoinder of James.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*



Carbon Paper

It is very poor economy to use anything but a permanent carbon paper.

Lasting legibility makes MultiKopy the standard carbon paper. In black or blue its copies *never* fade. And with MultiKopy you also get non-smudging, non-rubbing copies which rival the original in clearness, keep your files clean. Besides, a single sheet of MultiKopy is good for 100 letters.

Write for FREE Sheet of MultiKopy

F. S. WEBSTER CO., 334 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

New York Chicago Philadelphia Pittsburgh

Ask for Star Brand Typewriter Ribbons

TRY OUR SAUSAGE

You'll like it better than any sausage you ever tasted. Made after an old Virginia recipe from the choicest cuts of tender young pigs, flavored with country herbs and pure spices. Wrapped in 1 lb. parchment packages; shipped in 5, 10, 20 and 50 lb. boxes. Price 30c a pound. Delivered at your door. Forest Home Farm Hams from yearling pigs are equally delicious, 30c lb, f.o.b. Purcellville. **Forest Home Farm, Purcellville, Va.**

JOHN TRUE'S MAPLE SUGAR

shipped express collect, fresh, direct from a homestead Vermont farm. The pure, wholesome, honest, delicious old-fashioned kind so seldom seen nowadays. Sent on receipt of amount—which will be returned if you ever tasted better. Small cakes, daintily wrapped, quaintly packed—(5 lb. box) plain $1.80, with nuts (most delicious) $1.95, ½ & ½ $1.90; larger size (10 lb. economy-family box) plain $3.25, with nuts $3.50, ½ & ½ $3.40.

JOHN TRUE, ROUTE 9D, ORANGE, N. J.

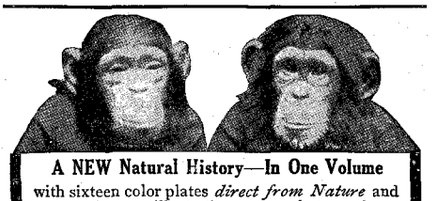
BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES

For Hoarseness

Never fail to promptly relieve loss of voice, coughs, sore throat. Invaluable to public speakers and singers.

25c, 50c, $1.00. Sample Free.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON Boston, Mass.



A NEW Natural History—In One Volume

with sixteen color plates *direct from Nature* and more than 200 illustrations from photographs,

Cassell's Natural History

By F. MARTIN DUNCAN, F.R.P.S., F.R.M.S.

No study of Nature is so full of interest, none so fascinating, as the study of animal life. Written in a chatty, easy manner, as free from technical terms as the theme permits. Cassell's Natural History places before the reader a graphic picture of the evolution of animal life from the simplest organization to the most complex type.

Professor Duncan is one of the most noted biologists of the day. His knowledge is world-wide—he is a specialist, whether treating of denizens of the deep, the air, the earth, or under the earth.

Medium 8vo, 450 pages. $2.50 net; by mail $2.70

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 354 Fourth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Fashion Note.—SNAPP—"Well, all the fools are not dead yet."

MRS. SNAPP—"I'm glad of it. I never did look well in black."—*Boston Transcript.*

Ouch!—The lawyer was endeavoring to pump some free advice out of the doctor.

"Which side is it best to lie on, Doc?"

"The side that pays you the retainer."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Hint to Debtors.—"Has Owens ever paid back that $10 you loaned him a year ago?"

"Oh, yes; he borrowed $25 more from me last week and only took $15."—*Boston Transcript.*

Tear-Mover.— ADMIRER—"Where did you get that heartrending description of a sick child?"

GREAT AUTHOR—"It's the way my boy says he feels when he wants to get out of going to school."—*Life.*

A Matter of Revision.—LUNCHER—"Look here, waiter, I'm very sorry, but I've only just sufficient money with me to pay the bill, and nothing left for a tip for you."

WAITER (confidently)—"Would you mind just letting me 'ave another look at the bill, sir?"—*London Sketch.*

Incomplete Returns.—According to the New York *Herald*, George Sylvester Viereck, holding up the banned magazine cover said: "Isn't that artistic and gloriously beautiful⅜ Doesn't it stir your sense of poetry and your artistic instincts ⅜" Maybe it does, George, but what about the other ⅝?—*Boston Transcript.*

Explaining the H. C. of L.—"Farm products cost more than they used to."

"Yes," replied Mr. Corntossel. "When a farmer is supposed to know the botanical name of what he's raisin' an' the zoological name of the insect that eats it, and the chemical name of what will kill it, somebody's got to pay."—*Washington Star.*

A Repeater.—"You are the manager here, eh? Well, years ago I dined here, and being unable to pay my bill you kicked me out."

"Very sorry, sare; but business, you know—er —"

"Oh, that's all right, old chap—but—might I trouble you again?"—*London Tatler.*

Pronouncing Huerta

We still preferta
Call it Werta.
—*Chicago Tribune.*

But thousands dareta
Call it Whereta.
—*Peoria Journal.*

And some do careta
Say Hoo-airta.
—*New York Sun.*

We can't think yoorta
Call it Hoorta.
—*Houston Post.*

It makes us jeerta
Hear it Heerta.
—*Boston Transcript.*

All wrong, Alberta—
Name is Wherta.
—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

"You're too darned charming"

THAT'S what the "Old Man" told Jock McChesney, and that's why Jock went home and forgot to turn on the lights. **"Personality Plus,"** by Edna Ferber, in the February AMERICAN MAGAZINE, is the first of a new series of Business Stories by Edna Ferber. Jock McChesney, son of Emma McChesney—one woman in a million, according to "Old Man" Bartholomew Berg—is the hero. With something of his mother's splendid courage in his heart, but with nothing of her canny knowledge in his head, Jock fares forth to do battle with the merciless god, Business. The battle ground is the Advertising Profession. There is electricity in the telling of it and wisdom too, and lots of fun.

"What Is a Moral Play?" By Walter Prichard Eaton. In its bearing on the present prevalence of sex fiction and drama, Walter Prichard Eaton's answer to this question, in the February AMERICAN MAGAZINE, sounds a new and distinctly hopeful note. Decency, cleanness, sincerity and truth to the facts of life—these are the materials with which Mr. Eaton deals a stinging blow to the fake "reformer" and the fake "artist" alike. A reaction has already set in—a reaction that teems with promise and significance.

"Good-Bye." By Kate Jordan. "She looked like a little pink rose, but she had a strain of barbed wire and granite in her," and so Jassamine wasn't an appropriate name.

It was the pink rose part that Roger saw and married. But it was the barbed wire part that made him say "Good-bye." He says it, in the February AMERICAN MAGAZINE, with the emphatic approval of Tommy.

How he came to say it, and why Jassamine does not say it back to him, is a story that carries a message to every wife who is "Always right," and to every husband who is "Always wrong."

The February Number of

The American Magazine

These Two Books Will Help You Write Good English

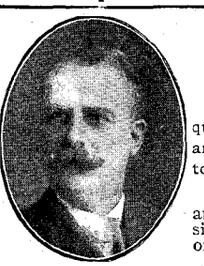
The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer

Contains directions to authors on the manner of preparing copy, correcting proofs, submitting manuscripts for publication, with valuable information on copyright laws.

The New York Evening Mail:—"Is at once the most exhaustive and the most succinct of the many books at the service of the young author."

Fifth Revised Edition.

12mo. cloth, 148 pp. Price 75 cents, net. By mail, 83 cents.



A DESK-BOOK OF ERRORS IN ENGLISH

It treats the hundred and one questions that arise in daily speech and correspondence which are not touched on by the dictionary.

The New York Times:—"The scope and plan of the volume, which is of handy size and alphabetical arrangement, strike one as pleasantly sane and sound."

12mo, cloth, 240 pp. Price, 75 cents, net. By mail, 83 cents.

By FRANK H. VIZETELLY, LL.D., F.S.A., Asso. Editor of Standard Dictionary

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY Publishers, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

Largest S.S.Co in the WORLD — Over 400 Ships — 1,306,819 TONS

Cruises

West Indies Venezuela and the Panama Canal
By
VICTORIA LUISE
During February—March—April.
Duration 16 to 27 days.
Cost $145-$175 up.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
by
S.S. Cincinnati and S.S. Cleveland
Ports of call:
Madeira, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa

Around the World via Panama Canal
135 days—$900.00 and up
The greatest and most attractive cruise ever planned.

Leaving New York, January 31, 1915, by S. S. CLEVELAND (17,000 tons) through the Canal arriving at San Francisco in time for the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Cost includes all necessary expenses afloat and ashore.

Write for illustrated book giving full information.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, New York
Philadelphia Boston Pittsburgh Chicago New Orleans Minneapolis St. Louis San Francisco

Trade Mark

Great White Fleet

PANAMA

Experienced travelers choose these snow-white ships because they are *built to be cool in the Tropics.* Outside staterooms, special ventilation and the great number of baths (many of them private) put the steamers of The Great White Fleet in a class by themselves.

Many attractive cruises to **Jamaica, Panama Canal, Central and South America.** From New York every Wednesday and Saturday. From New Orleans every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

BEGINNING JANUARY, 1914

Special 18-day weekly cruises de Luxe from New York to Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica and Havana.

From Boston, weekly sailings to Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica.

Write for booklet No. 70

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Steamship Service
1 Battery Place, New York
Long Wharf, Boston
630 Common St., New Orleans
Or any authorized ticket or tourist agent

RAYMOND - WHITCOMB TOURS

EUROPE

Small parties under personal escort to the lands of the Mediterranean. Frequent departures, January to April.

EGYPT and the HOLY LAND

Turkey, Greece and Balkan States. Departures Feb. 21 and Mar. 7.

Other tours to Panama and West Indies, Japan, China, the Philippines and Siberia.

Ask for booklet desired

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Boston New York Phila. San Fran.

THE PILGRIM TOURS
EUROPE

Mediterranean tours to Italy, the Riviera and Switzerland. Winter, Spring and Summer. Also British Isles and Northern Countries. Moderate cost. Best management.

Also **PENSION TOURS** at low rates.

Send for booklet desired

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB Co., Agts.
Boston New York Phila. San Fran.

WARD LINE

HAVANA

Interesting and restful because of the fascinating charms of tropical life and climate. Excellent hotels.

NASSAU

the seat of the English Colonial Government of the Bahamas, offers many attractions as a Winter Resort.

Balmy climate, charming social life, boating, bathing, golf, tennis, polo, motoring, etc.

Visit both these places on our two weeks' cruise, $90.

Frequent sailings. Write for interesting descriptive booklets.

NEW YORK & CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)
General Offices, Pier 14, East River, New York
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, New York
Or any Railroad Ticket Office or Authorized Tourist Agency.

University Travel

ANOTHER NILE CRUISE—S. S. LOTUS

The first cruise is filled; the second leaves Cairo March 20. Our party sails from New York February 21.

SPRING and SUMMER TOURS

Greece, Italy, Spain: Sailings in March and April. Norway, Germany, England: Sailings in May and June.

Send for Announcement of Tours.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

NEW MEXICO FAYWOOD HOT SPRINGS

for your Rheumatism, Stomach Troubles, All Kidney Ailments, Arterial Hardening, Nervous Breaking, etc. Perfect Treatment, Perfect Climate, Large Modern Hotel. Booklet. T. C. McDERMOTT.

TEMPLE EUROPE ORIENT TOURS

Sail in March, April, May, June, July. Best routes, best management, best testimonials, and lowest prices in the world. Address
TEMPLE TOURS
8 Beacon Street Boston, Mass.

Babcock's High Class Tours

Parties limited to four. $700 up. No extras.

Special tours—Naples to Scotland—8 countries 60 and 80 days. $350 and $450. No extras.

BABCOCK'S EUROPEAN TOURS
1137 Dean St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Est. 1900

EUROPE Let us tell you about our tours? Tours from a few weeks to several months.

WALTER H. WOODS CO., Journal Bldg., Boston

KING TOURS ANY WHERE ANY TIME ANY PRICE

Infinite charm and variety—17th year—small parties—expert leadership. Spring and Summer Cruises—Motoring in British Isles—Chateau Country—Comprehensive general tours. Booklet.

263 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

ROYAL TOURS SEND FOR BOOKLETS

Spring and Summer Tours de Luxe
Vacation Tours, Motor Tours de Luxe
Royal Tours, 1 Madison Ave., New York

ALL ABOUT TRAVEL & TOURS IN
NORWAY
SWEDEN AND DENMARK
SCANDINAVIAN TRAVEL BUREAU
18 BROADWAY, GEN'L. AGENCY. NEW YORK CITY

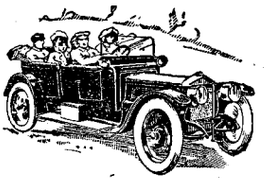
"Travel Tours" A Tourist Magazine Free

Select parties. Low rates. Expert escort. **The Orient** in Feb. **Spain** in May. **Mediterranean Route** in Apr., May, June, July. **Japan**: Cherry Blossom Tour; also unique Summer Tour. 15 Summer Tours to **Europe**, $250 up. Also **British Isles, Chateaux Country**, unique **Swiss Tours. Norway**, Sweden, Denmark. **Russia. Round the World**, Nov. & Dec. *Booklets free.*

GILLESPIE, KINPORTS & BEARD
1 Madison Ave., N.Y. 1115 Walnut St., Phila.

Travel and Resort Directory

See Europe in an Auto!



We rent the best Automobiles for British and Continental touring at the lowest tariff in Europe. Tour-book, containing tariffs, full information, 10 000 miles of detailed itineraries, also unique scheme of Personally Conducted Automobile Tours free on request.

International Autotravel Co.
26-30 Morning Post Buildings
The Strand, London, England

EUROPE

Our annual series of Spring and Summer Tours to Europe covers the Continent thoroughly from the Mediterranean to the Arctic. The attractive Itineraries cover all routes. Best leadership; finest steamships. Complete range of fully-inclusive fares. The Acme of ease and comfort in pleasure travel.

THE ORIENT

Highest Class Tours including Egypt, the Nile, Holy Land, Greece, etc. Cultured leadership; small private parties. *Program 34.*

THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway and 264 Fifth Ave., New York

INDEPENDENT TRAVEL
TRAVEL MADE EASY
PARTY TRAVEL PERFECTED
THE CHAUTAUQUA TOURS-MARQUETTE BLDG. CHICAGO.

EUROPE Party of six sails April 25. Delightful route including the Dolomites. Experienced guidance. Send for itinerary. Four months, $1000.
Miss AMES, 39 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

$415 Comprehensive Summer Tour **EUROPE**

New York to Naples. University man leader. Other popular trips. **The Shelton Parties,** Box X, 1049 Old So. Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Choice Tours to Europe

Seventh Season. Experienced conductors. Moderate cost. Send for booklet.
The Dean Tours, 161 Devonshire St., Boston

VISIT EGYPT

See **Cairo,** the wonderful **Luxor (Thebes)** the mysterious **Assouan,** the gate to the **Nubian Desert.**

All connected to Alexandria and Port Said by a splendid system of fast express trains and trains-de-luxe made up exclusively of sleeping and dining cars. Fast and commodious travel. Low fares. Up-to-date hotels.

Winter Palace—Luxor Hotel
Luxor, Upper Egypt
Cataract Hotel—Savoy Hotel
Grand Hotel
Assouan, Upper Egypt

For illustrated pamphlets, information and tickets, apply to American Agency of

EGYPTIAN STATE RAILWAYS
281 Fifth Avenue, New York City

EGYPT The Nile to the Second Cataract
Palestine, Turkey and Greece

Write us for information about travel in these fascinating lands. We have all the data.

H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Congregational Building Boston, Mass.
Hotel Oakland, Oakland, Cal.

EUROPE and ORIENT
33rd Season—Limited Parties
Exceptional Advantages
PAINE TOURS, GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

$500 AROUND THE WORLD
$110 HONOLULU and return **$165 JAPAN** and return
$300 Australia and return **$135 Tahiti** and return
All Tours First Class Throughout. Send for literature
CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK Los Angeles, Cal.

Classified Columns

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. Send sketch or model for free search.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Washington, D. C.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. $9.000 offered for Certain Inventions. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent," sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense. Established 16 years. Address CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Attorneys, 940 F Street, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Mfrs. are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Personal Services. I get patent or no fee. R.B. Owen, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D.C.

REAL ESTATE—FARMS

"Gate City of the Tropics." Southern terminus A.C.L.R.R. Death rate 3 per 1,000. Average Temp., winter 64, summer 81. Clear days, 279. Booklet by Lee County Officials to homeseekers, tourists, sportsmen, agriculturists, or investors. Board of Trade, Fort Myers, Fla.

32,000 acre Stock Ranch; 300 acres can be put in Alfalfa. Price, $3.00 per acre. Climate beneficial for Consumption, Asthma and Rheumatism.
W. G. OGLE, East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

A man can gain some new knowledge from the Standard Dictionary every day through his whole life—and then turn it over to his children for *their benefit.*

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO. Washington

A LARGE NEW YORK BOND HOUSE WANTS MEN OF SUBSTANCE TO REPRESENT IT.

This house is the leader in an extension of the conservative investment field, which, just being opened up, is already producing tremendous results of far-reaching benefit. To thrifty investors, large and small, it offers special and exceptional advantages. It now desires to be represented in other cities by well rated business men or men with spotless records who are worth at least $5,000 in personal property. If you are a man of this substance and character—if you like to mingle with and talk to your fellows and are able to make them see an opportunity which is to their advantage—we will select you for our sole representative in your city, provided you are willing to wait for your pay until you produce results. It is a connection that will add to your prestige and give you a thorough training in sound finance, and we can promise to add from $2,000 to $7,500 to your yearly income, as you are willing to work. If you are not looking for easy money, but good money for honest effort, address Sales Manager, T. B. LYON, 21 Exchange Place, New York City.

HORTICULTURE

GREEN'S TREES AT HALF PRICE
Everything for garden or orchard. Finest grade stock. We sell direct—no agents. Write today for free catalog. GREEN'S NURSERY CO., 26 Wall St., Rochester, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Flatterer.—LADY OF UNCERTAIN AGE—"Have you any small wax candles? To-morrow is my birthday and I want to put them in the cake."

DIPLOMATIC GROCER—"Yes, ma'am. About two dozen?"—*Life.*

He Was Busy.—TEACHER—"Tommy Slimson, have you any good excuse for being late?"

TOMMY (beaming)—"Yes, ma'am."

TEACHER—"What is it?"

TOMMY—"Waffles."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Wee Bit Off.—CONDUCTOR OF VILLAGE BAND—"What's wrong, Duncan?"

DUNCAN (cellist)—"The drum's been playin' ma music and I've been playin' his."

CONDUCTOR—"I thocht there was something no just quite richt."—*Punch.*

Willing Messenger.—MRS. SUBBUBS (to tramp)—"Out of work, are you? Then you're just in time. I've a cord of wood to be cut up and I was just going to send for a man to do it."

TRAMP—"That so, mum? Where does he live? I'll go and get him."—*Boston Transcript.*

Pa's View.—"Have you told your father that I asked you to marry me?" asked the young man.

"Yes," replied the positive young woman.

"And how was he affected?"

"He smiled and exclaimed, 'Brave boy!'"—*Washington Star.*

Pointed Question.—"So your wife nags you?" said the judge.

"Yes," replied the blear-eyed one. "It's something fierce."

"Does she nag you because you drink, or do you drink because she nags you?"

At this point technicalities began to enter the controversy.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Addling the News.—"I am glad to hear," said the Man Who Does Not Have Time to Read the Papers, "that this income tax will apply to interblocking directors.

"I wonder when they're going to start running trains in this new Catskill aqueduct, now that it's finished.

"I don't believe Wilson will ever succeed in having this James Lind elected emperor of Mexico even if he does speak Latin.

"I knew the telephone company would have to cut rates when the parcel-post company got to competing with it.

"It seems to me that this paying of $5 a day to automobile inventors as a millennium wage is going to lead to anarchy or even to sociology. But that ain't any worse than paying $12,000 a year to the City Chambermaid, as they do right here in New York.

"Were you to the auto show at the Garden? Who won the races?"

"It wasn't at the Garden," said the Man with the Newspaper, "and they didn't have any races."

"Didn't, eh?" snorted the Man Who Doesn't. "Police stopt 'em, I suppose. More of this impuritanism."—*New York Press.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 9.—Captain James Craig announces at Belfast, Ireland, that a $5,000,000 fund has been raised to indemnify the relatives of those killed or wounded in resistance to a home-rule government.

January 10.—The Japanese Government declares itself opposed to the withdrawal of all foreign troops from China, as proposed by Russia.

A court martial at Strassburg acquits Colonel von Reuter and Lieutenant Schad, of the 99th German Infantry, of transgressing their authority in cowing the citizens of Zabern into submission last November; and the Court of Appeals of the Strassburg Army Corps at the same time reverses the conviction of Lieutenant von Forstner, who was held responsible for the Zabern episode.

General Villa defeats the Mexican Federals at Ojinaga, and most of them flee across the border into Texas.

January 11.—Dispatches say 300 Mexican Federals are executed at Ojinaga by General Villa's men.

The Chinese Parliament is definitely dissolved by President Yuan Shi Kai.

January 12.—The Pope appoints Cardinal Merry del Val archpriest of St. Peter's in succession to the late Cardinal Rampolla.

January 13.—Tokyo dispatches say hundreds are killed and thousands made homeless by an eruption of Sakura-Jima, on the Japanese island of Kiushiu.

A census of the new Bulgarian territories taken by conquest shows that the male population of the part of Macedonia allotted to Bulgaria was reduced during hostilities from 175,000 to 42,500. In Bulgarian Thrace only 225,000 males remain out of a total before the war of 494,000, while in the district of Mustapha Pasha, where fighting waged so long and fiercely, only 4,000 males are left out of 33,000, the total before fighting began.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is admitted to the Legion of Honor.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

January 8.—Chairman Clayton, of the House Judiciary Committee, announced the completion of bills for introduction in the House carrying out the Administration's antitrust program.

January 10.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad yields to a demand of the Department of Justice that it give up its control of the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, and other railway lines, as well as its trolley roads and some of its steamships.

January 12.—Congress resumes work after the Christmas vacation.

January 13.—Thirty-five cities have applied for regional banks under the new Currency Law.

Democratic Floor Leader Underwood, of the House, predicts a great trade revival.

January 14.—The Senate received the nomination of John Skelton Williams, of Virginia, for Controller of the Currency.

GENERAL

January 8.—A movement is launched at Nashville, Tenn., for the building there of a million-dollar monument to Andrew Jackson.

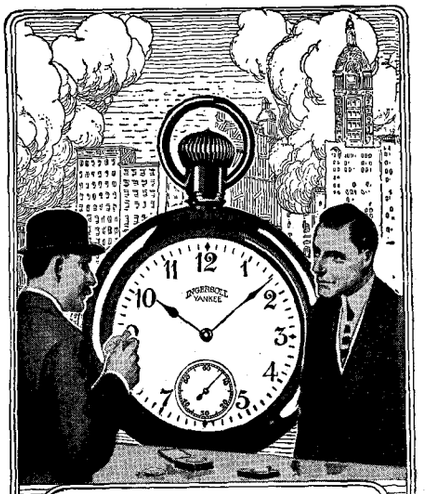
Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, candidate for Vice-president on the Gold Democratic ticket in 1896, dies at his home in Hart County, Kentucky.

January 9.—The Progressive conference at Des Moines, Iowa, resolves to make a State-wide fight for the election this fall of Progressive candidates.

January 13.—James M. Curley, Democratic Representative in Congress, is elected Mayor of Boston over Thomas J. Kenny by six thousand votes. Both men are Democrats in national politics, but ran without political designation.

Considerate.—"Why don't you pay your bills?" angrily demanded the collector, after his tenth fruitless call.

"What?" exclaimed Mr. Dedbete. "Do you imagine I could be so hard-hearted as to deprive you poor fellows of your employment?"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*



On Broadway or in Kalamazoo the Price is the Same

Ingersoll Dollar Watch

No matter where you go you will find one of the 60,000 Ingersoll dealers near you—and a complete line of Ingersoll watches at standard prices.

Your dollar will buy the same Ingersoll on Broadway that it buys in Kalamazoo—and the same guaranteed service that has made the Ingersoll the watch of 34 millions.

Whether you know everything or nothing of watch construction, you are absolutely protected when you buy an Ingersoll. Remember that behind the promise of service and quality stands the Ingersoll guarantee that has backed 34 million watches. The five models are:

"The Watch that made the dollar famous" $1.00
Eclipse—a thin model for men 1.50
Junior—a small thin model watch . . . 2.00
Midget—a model for women and girls . . 2.00
Wrist Watch—for men and women . . 2.50

Send for the Ingersoll booklet, "Pointers"; it's free

Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro. 17 Ashland Bldg. NEW YORK

HOME-LIFE IN ORDER By A. T. Schofield, M.D.

Good health, good sanitation. Sensible treatment of the body in the matter of bathing, food, good air, sleep and healthful surroundings. 12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

Is There a HELL?

It is an old question. In the book just published with this title there are New Answers by *Sixteen of the Ablest Writers and Preachers known* to England, one of whom, Rev. Dr. A. C. DIXON, is also well known in America.

You Should Know

what their answers are. They represent as many sects—including Catholic and Jew—and one is a Socialist. **They concern every man.**

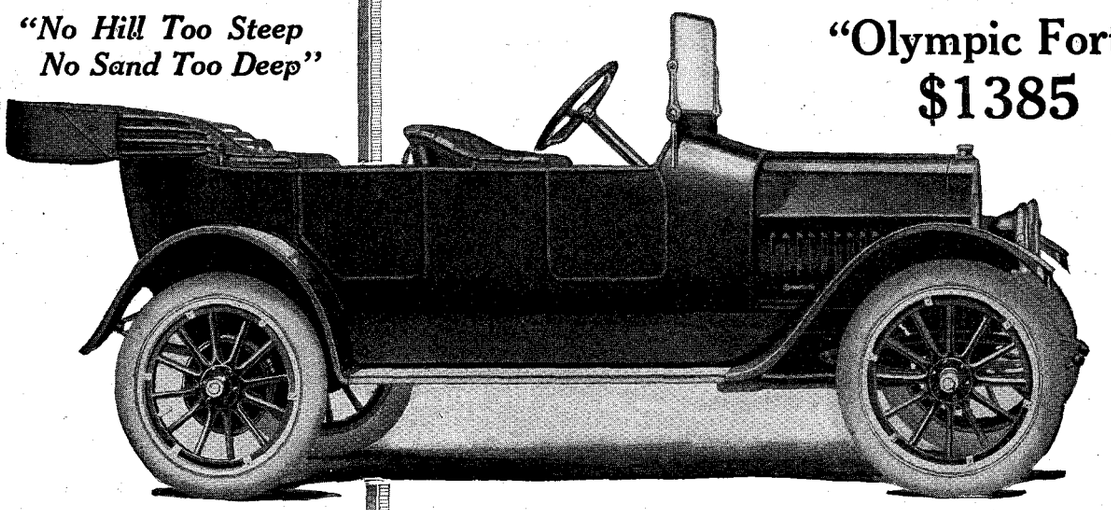
12mo, Cloth; 60 cents net; by mail 68 cents

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"No Hill Too Steep
No Sand Too Deep"

"Olympic Forty"
$1385



Jackson

Three Great Models Offer Wide Range of Selection.

"Olympic Forty" $1385

115-inch wheel base and wide seats; full 40 horse power; beauty of design second to none; full elliptic springs front and rear; smooth, quiet running, closely approaching *silence*; electric cranking and lighting, and complete general equipment. $1385.

"Majestic" $1885

Long stroke, four cylinder motor; 45 H.P.; electric cranking and lighting. Wheel base 124 inches. Tires 36x4. Full elliptic spring suspension front and rear. Full floating rear axle with two universal joints. Extra roomy body. Wide seats, wide doors, 10-inch cushions. Completely equipped.

"Sultanic Six" $2150

Long stroke, six cylinder motor; 55 H. P.; electric cranking and lighting. Wheel base, seven passenger, 138 inches; five passenger 132 inches. Tires 36x4½. Full elliptic spring suspension front and rear. Full floating rear axle, ball bearing throughout. Completely equipped. Seven passenger model, $2300.

Eleven Years of Jackson Success Inspire Confidence

A PRODUCT backed by eleven years of dependability, made by a house with a reputation for painstaking care, for financial stability and for permanence—these are factors that you simply cannot afford to overlook if you would buy your car carefully.

They are factors that rightly inspire confidence in the Jackson Car. Experience has *taught* the car purchaser to *demand* something more assuring than *specifications*. And the Jackson specifications stand well in any comparison, too.

Jackson Endurance

An Iowa man wrote to us the other day for a new connecting rod for one of the old Jackson 1903 motors. After ten years' service on the road that little old engine is doing duty now in a saw-mill.

It's a typical illustration of Jackson *endurance*.

Another Jackson owner brought a broken crankshaft to the factory a few days ago, and claimed the shaft had been defective. By the motor number the history of this shaft was traced. *It was out of a 1904 Jackson.*

Jackson endurance is noteworthy. It is *inherent* in every Jackson car. And it's all a matter of Jackson materials *plus* Jackson workmanship.

We are just old-fashioned enough to have kept right on building cars as carefully as we know how *throughout eleven years.*

The rugged honesty of the new 1914 Jackson *is* old-fashioned, but the design of the three new models is up-to-the-minute in modern style.

And remember this: Such endurance as the Jackson possesses is vastly more valuable today than it was five years ago, because, body style *cannot* continue to change from season to season. Except perhaps for the most minor alterations, the body designs of today will be the designs in vogue ten years from now.

See the Jackson Models at the Chicago Show, at your Dealer's, or write today for catalogue.

JACKSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
1318 East Main Street **Jackson, Michigan**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED